

## Israel Continues Air Attacks on Lebanon Targets

TEL AVIV, June 19 (AP).—Israeli planes bombed suspected Arab guerrilla encampments in southern Lebanon today for the second day in a row and the third time since President Nixon ended his Middle East peace mission yesterday.

The air strikes indicated a resumption in the war against Arab terrorists which was suspended during Mr. Nixon's tour—apparently to avoid embarrassing Mr. Nixon. The bombers concentrated on a rugged area of Lebanon called Fatahland by the Israelis because the region is reportedly dominated by the largest of the guerrilla groups.

### Wilson Loses Major Vote In Parliament

LONDON, June 19 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government today suffered its first major parliamentary defeat since taking office in March.

The Conservative party was joined by the Liberals, Scottish Nationalists and a scattering of smaller groups to defeat the government, 306-299, on a bill authorizing a government plan to hand back £10 million taken from labor unions because they refused to register under the previous Conservative government's Industrial Relations Act.

Political observers said they doubted that Mr. Wilson would resign and call for new elections on this issue immediately. But it marked the opening shots in a Conservative campaign to harass the government.

## Top Woman In Russia Is Losing Post

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 19 (UPI).—Yekaterina Furtseva, Soviet Minister of Culture and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union, has lost her seat in the Supreme Soviet, a signal that she will probably lose her other titles too.

Western analysts and Soviet sources agreed that Mrs. Furtseva would probably be replaced as minister of culture soon. Every other minister of the Soviet government retained his place in the Supreme Soviet elected Sunday.

Final results of these elections were published today. The list of results was also the first published list of all candidates, who are handpicked by the regime and run unopposed. Publication of this list showed that Mrs. Furtseva had not been a candidate for a Supreme Soviet seat.

According to the official tally, 99.99 percent of the voters—who represented 99.99 percent of eligible voters—voted for the proposed candidates.

Mr. indeed, Mrs. Furtseva's political career is over, an unusual stage in Soviet politics has ended. At one time, she reached the highest level—membership in the Politburo (then called the Presidium) of the Communist party. As a protégée of Nikita Khrushchev, she held a place in that body from 1957 to 1961.

Mrs. Furtseva, 64, has been a controversial minister of culture since 1960, a period in which control on Soviet artists, writers, and composers was tightened.

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### According to Report to Senate Committee

## U.S. Needy Said to Be 'Hungrier and Poorer'

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—A Senate committee began today the most comprehensive re-evaluation of the nation's hunger problem since the 1969 White House Hunger Conference, and its opening message is sober. The main preliminary conclusion:

Despite billions of dollars poured into ever-expanding food programs, "five years after President Nixon's promise to end hunger in America... the nation's needy are hungrier and poorer."

That conclusion is made in a 169-page report packed with statistics. It was written by a panel of 26 experts who included nutritionists, government officials, economists and poor people.

The report claims that even though spending for federal food programs jumped from \$1.8 billion in fiscal year 1970 to \$5.1 billion in fiscal 1974, and participation rates in most programs increased,

[There were no reports of casualties in today's dawn attack, United Press International reported from Beirut. Press reports said one guerrilla was killed and several wounded and at least four Lebanese civilians, including a child, wounded in yesterday's raids.]

**Retaliatory Raids**

Today's raid and the two strikes yesterday were clearly in retaliation for a terrorist mission on Kibbutz Shamir, six days ago, when four guerrillas killed two Israelis and a New Zealand volunteer before being gunned down by civilian defenders.

[Also in Beirut, the Lebanese cabinet discussed the raids and Israel's "continuous aggressions" against southern Lebanese villages at a three-hour meeting today, Radio Lebanon said, UPI reported.]

[The weekly cabinet session, held at the Beit-eddin summer resort palace of President Suleiman Frangieh, ordered Premier Takiyeddin Solh to undertake "urgent and necessary" contacts to tackle the situation, the radio said.]

"We will strike at the guerrillas wherever they are—at their bases and in the headquarters," said Information Minister Aharon Yariv, a former intelligence chief and government adviser on the war against terrorism.

**Held Off Attack**

Mr. Faris said President Nixon's presence in the area "was a factor" in Israel's decision not to retaliate immediately for the Shamir attack. But Israel's policy of reprisals remained unchanged, he told a news conference several hours after Mr. Nixon's arrival in Israel Sunday.

The Palestinian guerrilla organizations have announced they intend to step up terrorist attacks against Israeli civilian targets to sabotage the American peace initiative that has quieted Israel's military fronts with Egypt and Syria.

Since April 11, Arab terror squads have struck three times, killing 49 Israelis—including 31 children. All but three of the dead were civilians.

The Israelis have killed 25 Arab infiltrators, including the attackers in Kibbutz Shamir on April 11, in Masluf on May 15 and in Shamir, and have prevented other civilian massacres by guerrillas.

**Arafat: 'Nixon Intervened'**

DAMASCUS, June 19 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat said today that President Nixon committed a "flagrant intervention" in the domestic affairs of Arab countries by urging them to restrain guerrilla activities from their territories against Israel.

Mr. Arafat was commenting on a section of the Israeli-U.S. communiqué issued on Monday at the end of Mr. Nixon's visit. The communiqué spoke of the duty of every state to "refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another state."

Under the government's food stamp program, poor families can buy coupons from welfare agencies, paying an amount that depends on their monthly net income. The coupons may be exchanged in many grocery stores for specified items of food. In practice, the families actually pay a small fraction of the face-value of the food coupons.

The federal government, in effect, subsidizes their purchase of food. Federal outlays for food stamps are expected to rise to \$3.9 billion in fiscal 1975, which begins July 1, compared with \$577 million in fiscal 1970.



CELEBRATING—NATO ministers toast their new declaration in Ottawa yesterday. From left are Henry Kissinger of the United States, Jean Sauvagnargues of France,

Hans Genscher of West Germany, James Callaghan of Britain and Joseph Luns, the organization's secretary general. The declaration will be signed in Brussels.

## Nixon Home After Seeing Spinola in Azores

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—President Nixon returned to a warm White House welcoming ceremony today after what he called "a very long and arduous trip" and "the beginning of a journey we hope is to a lasting peace."

Responding to a restrained but enthusiastic greeting by members of his official family and others, the President said that his five-nation Middle East tour had convinced him that there now was among the millions living in those lands "trust for America, respect for America and admiration for America."

"We must not let these people down," Mr. Nixon said. "We must help. Waging peace is in fact more difficult than waging war, but the rewards are infinitely greater. Let us be worthy of the hopes and trust of millions of people that most of us will never meet."

**Two-Hour Meeting**

As the presidential jet, Spirit of 76, took off from Lajes Air Base in the Azores this afternoon, following a two-hour meeting between Mr. Nixon and Portugal's leader, Gen. Antonio de Spínola, Mr. Nixon said in a statement that his preoccupation for the last six days had been the Mideast.

He said today's meeting with Gen. Spínola, however, was a valuable reminder that the challenges of peace are not isolated to any single area of the world.

Mr. Nixon said that he told Gen. Spínola of the United States' "irreversible commitment to continuing an active, constructive role" in the Middle East.

"But now as we return to the United States," his statement continued, "we will refocus our attention on two other crucial areas of the world: Europe and the Soviet Union."

He referred to his visit to Brussels next week to sign a declaration of principles with the NATO allies, before going on to Moscow for summit talks with Soviet leaders.

"Both of these visits are an essential part of our continuing efforts to reduce tensions around the world and to solve problems through negotiation, not confrontation," the President said.

A major topic of his discussions with the Portuguese President, Mr. Nixon said, "was the importance that the United States attaches to Portugal's contribution to NATO and to Western security."

His statement did not directly mention economic aid to the liberal regime in Lisbon, although Mr. Nixon said Gen. Spínola "told me in the most convincing terms of the desires of Portugal

for even stronger and closer ties with the United States."

In his farewell remarks before leaving the Azores, a Portuguese possession on which the United States has an air base, Mr.

Nixon told President Spínola that "an independent, free, prosperous Portugal is vital to the Atlantic alliance."

He added that American economic aid is planned and spoke of working with the Portuguese chief and pledged "to the extent we are able, our support in the great goals he has set for his government."

Gen. Spínola said he and Mr. Nixon exchanged views on the technical, economic and financial support which would enable Portugal to be economically on a par with other countries in Europe.

Spreading through an interpreter, the Portuguese President said the talks "were a success" and showed "total identity" in thinking regarding a strong defense of power, the respect for democratic principles and the unyielding principles that underlie the right to self-determination of peoples."

Responding to his host's parting remarks, Mr. Nixon referred to the strong winds blowing across the Azores islands and said, "The winds of political change have never blown stronger than they are all over the world today."

"What we must all understand is that change by itself, however, is not something that is necessarily good. Change that sweeps away what was obsolete and what may have been wrong in the past is what we consider beneficial."

And later, speaking at the White House, he said that "first, where there was no hope for peace before, there is now hope."

"Second, where there was hostility for America, there is now friendship."

"Third, where we have made new friends in Egypt and Syria, we have also assured old friends, like Israel and Jordan, that the millions of people I saw, who have seen nothing but poverty and war for the last 30 years, desperately want peace. They believe we will help. Without exacting the price of domination over them."

The President, who arrived in the Azores from Amman, Jordan, last night, is to fly tomorrow to his Key Biscayne, Fla., home for a weekend of rest, work and preparation for next week's trip to Brussels and Moscow.

The President's daughters, Julie Eisenhower and Tricia Cox, met their parents as the presidential plane landed at Andrews Air Force base, Md., tonight. They and President and Mrs. Nixon then flew to the White House lawn in a military helicopter.

### Need for Power

Officials say that Egypt's power needs for industrialization, land reclamation, desalination, and electrification are such that by 1978 it will be "power starved" in spite of the Aswan dam. The first American reactor, which is to be built by Westinghouse, thus is part of an essential and timely long-range plan, these officials say.

Politically and symbolically the officials say the nuclear agreement meant that the United States, after more than 20 years of suspicion and neglect, has decided on a major move that requires close cooperation and mutual trust between the two countries. The American nuclear promise thus is seen here as a token of Washington's good intentions for the future.

Far from disturbing the Egyptians, the announcement of a similar agreement between Washington and Israel has pleased them as further evidence of the United States' new evenhandedness. The striking symmetry between the American-Egyptian and American-Israeli communities is seen here as a measure of how much things have changed.

If Secretary of State Henry Kissinger brought a measure of

## NATO Declares Policy Aimed at Revitalizing Tie

By David Haworth

OTTAWA, June 19 (UPI).—NATO foreign ministers today formally adopted the Declaration of Atlantic Relations at the concluding session here of the alliance's two-day 25th-anniversary meeting, which was intended to revitalize the principles underlying the 15-state organization.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a press conference that agreement on the declaration had come at the end of "extraordinarily good and constructive discussions." He spoke of the United States' "great satisfaction" at the outcome of the talks.

Mr. Kissinger made it clear, however, that the United States reserves the right to take prompt military action of its own when there is an emergency.

"We have to distinguish between consultation and emergency situations," he said. "It is conceivable that emergencies would arise in which the United States has to act. It would be irresponsible to believe that this could not happen, but those occasions will, I hope, be very rare."

The declaration concluded 14 months of strenuous bargaining within the alliance, bargaining which Mr. Kissinger launched last year when he called for a "Year of Europe."

The Ottawa Declaration—as it is to be known—reaffirms that NATO's common defense is "one and indivisible." It pledges that the "continued presence of Canadian and substantial U.S. forces in Europe plays an irreplaceable role in the defense of North America as well as of Europe."

It says also that the allies wish to preserve their essential security relationship should be supported by "harmonious political and economic relations."

**European Force Level**

The United States, the declaration goes on, reaffirms its determination not to accept any situation which would expose its allies to political or military pressure likely to deprive them of their freedom, and states its resolve, together with its allies, to maintain forces in Europe at the level required to sustain the credibility of the strategy of deterrence and to maintain the capacity to defend the North Atlantic area should deterrence fail.

On the political aspects of the alliance, the declaration recognizes that further progress toward unity, which member states of the European Economic Community are determined to make, should in due course have a beneficial effect on the contribution to the common defense of the alliance of those countries which belong to the community.

In a key passage on consultation among the allies—a paragraph which proved so difficult to draft that at one stage in the declaration's preparation the whole undertaking was threatened—the document says the allies are firmly resolved to keep each other informed and to strengthen the practice of "frank and timely" consultations between themselves.

**Other Areas**

The declaration explicitly states that NATO's common interests could be affected by events in areas of the world outside the alliance's strict frontiers. This is an oblique reference to the Middle East situation, and the possible Soviet naval threat to the sea lanes which are vital to the alliance.

Mr. Kissinger said, with reference to the worldwide military alert called by the United States when the Middle East conflict broke out last October, that the other allies should be grateful the United States took (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Replies to Criticism

## Jaworski Defends Plea-Bargaining Policy

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—Leon Jaworski, responding to the first serious public criticism in his seven months as special Watergate prosecutor, yesterday defended plea-bargaining as a fair, legal and necessary way to prosecute persons charged in Watergate criminal cases.

Mr. Jaworski also defended the results of the bargains the prosecution has negotiated—the guilty pleas of former Nixon re-election campaign aides or White House officials.

He flatly rejected "what we're hearing, that the accused are getting off too lightly."

"That's not the case at all," he said.

Mr. Jaworski, in an interview in his closely guarded office, refrained from discussing specifically the individual cases that the prosecution has handled, on the ground that some of them were



Leon Jaworski

by citing the law, the guidelines adopted by the American Bar Association and the public record of the prosecution's work.

The public record shows, as he pointed out, that many defendants—all of those who plea-bargained, in fact, with the exception of former attorney general Richard Kleindienst, and the defendants in the cases involving illegal corporate contributions to election campaigns—had pleaded guilty to felonies that were punishable by up to five years and in one case 10 years in prison.

Mr. Jaworski made his comments in response to recent newspaper editorials, magazine articles and public comments by some lawyers, all questioning the plea-bargaining policies of the prosecution.

The questioning was touched off to a great degree by Kleindienst, first by a bargaining in which the former attorney general pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



## Take Over Radio Network

## Portuguese Armed Forces Tighten Control Over Media

LISBON, June 19 (NYT).—The Portuguese armed forces tightened their grip over the news media today by assuming full control over the state-run radio network.

The appointment of officers to run radio programming, technical and administrative services with overall military direction followed a take-over Friday of the television services, for which the military also has the basic responsibility.

A seven-man military committee is soon to be formed to supervise the press, radio, television, cinema and theater.

The assumption of direct command and supervision in the communications field made evident the continuing role of the movement of young officers that overthrew the old dictatorship on April 25. The military group had nominally withdrawn three weeks after the coup in favor of a provisional civilian government under Gen. Antonio de Spínola as president of the republic.

Since then, there have been indications of military discontent with the way in which the government has confronted tough political and economic problems. Notable examples are the continuing war in the three Portuguese territories in Africa and the deteriorating economic situation characterized by strikes, inflation and a business slowdown.

**Postal Strike in 3d Day**  
A strike by government postal workers that has affected the mails and telecommunications is in its third day. No agreement was in sight on the workers' demands for higher pay and shorter hours, demands which the gov-

## Ethiopia Will Probe Grain-Fraud Report

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 19 (Reuters).—A government commission will investigate allegations that grain sent here for drought relief was re-exported to Yemen, the national radio said today.

It said Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen ordered the commission to be set up following reports that 1,800 tons of grain, unloaded at the port of Djibouti in the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, was later re-exported from there to Hodeida in Yemen.

ernment said it was unable to meet.

Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos met with various ministers and military leaders to discuss placing the postal workers under military law. The Communist party, continuing its policy of full support for the armed forces and for the government, denounced the strike. Avelino Pacheco Gonçalves, a Communist, is the minister of labor.

The apparent impasse in peace negotiations with the liberation movements in the African territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea are another divisive point.

Gen. Spínola said after his meeting with President Nixon on the Azores today that they had agreed on the principle of self-determination, the solution that Portugal has proposed for ending the fighting.

American support for such self-determination, however, was not regarded by observers here as likely to influence the liberation movements, whose leaders seek independence immediately.

## Soares Denies Rift

OTTAWA, June 19 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares of Portugal yesterday in effect denied reports that there were unbridgeable differences between him and President Spínola.

Asked about the reports, Mr. Soares said at a press conference that Portugal now has a coalition government "with a common program, respected by all elements in the government, by the armed forces and by President Spínola."

Portugal now being a democratic country, with the coalition consisting of Socialists, liberals and Communists, "it is only too natural that some are to the left, others to the right and again others in the center on certain issues," Mr. Soares said.

But he stressed that "there are no differences between the government and Spínola. The President did not retreat from his earlier position on decolonization."

## Berlin-Lisbon Ties

BERLIN, June 19 (AP).—East Germany and Portugal have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, the official East German press agency ADN reported today.



LOW-PRICE PROTEST—Farmers of France's Brittany region yesterday dropped some 20 tons of artichokes in the courtyard of the administrative center at Morlaix. They were protesting the low prices they get for their produce.

## Woman Minister of Culture Loses Supreme Soviet Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

Theaters and film makers have steadily tightened. By reputation, she is a heavy drinker and crude talker, though in many trips abroad she has conveyed a gentle image.

The first sign that she was in trouble came this spring, when she was forced to pay more than 60,000 rubles (about \$80,000) to the state as reimbursement for work done by a state construction agency on her dacha outside Moscow.

According to credible sources, Mrs. Furtscheva built the big dacha with the help of one of Moscow's biggest construction trusts. The director of the organization, it is said, was awarded an important state prize when Mrs. Furtscheva was first secretary of the Moscow City Communist party in the mid-1950s, and has since felt indebted to her.

She paid 50,000 rubles (\$64,000) for the dacha, although its real cost was 110,000 rubles (\$146,000) or more, according to these sources. Even for 50,000 rubles, no ordinary citizen could get a state construction agency to build him a dacha. This privilege is reserved for important citizens.

The Central Committee decided that Mrs. Furtscheva should reimburse the state. The very next day, it is said, she paid back 60,000 or more rubles in cash.

The Central Committee also reprimanded Mrs. Furtscheva, according to unofficial reports circulating here.

Soviet sources said that it was extremely unlikely that she could have been humiliated and punished in this fashion if she had not already fallen out of official favor. The dacha incident, these sources said, was probably a symbol, not a source of her difficulties.

Perhaps because of her close identification with Mr. Khrushchev, who was ousted in 1964, rumors of Mrs. Furtscheva's imminent dismissal have been circulating in Moscow for years. Asked about rumors concerning the dacha incident at a press conference last month, she refused to reply and quickly ended the meeting.

## Paris Raises Benefits for Lowest Paid

PARIS, June 19 (UPI).—France's new cabinet today increased minimum wages and social-welfare benefits for millions of low-income families to allow them to catch up with inflation.

The measures, endorsed formally at the weekly cabinet meeting, were the first part of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's pledge, before his May 19 election, that he would give foremost attention to improving the condition of underprivileged citizens.

**Follow-up Measures**  
Government spokesman André Rossi said at a news conference that the increase of social-welfare benefits will be followed soon by legislation concerning job security, improvement of working and living conditions and increasing the responsibility of workers in their places of employment.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that the measures included:

- A 7.5 percent increase in the minimum wage—from 5.95 francs (\$1.20) to 6.40 francs (\$1.30) an hour or to the equivalent of 1,213 francs (\$241) a month, figured on France's average work week of 43 hours.

- A 21 percent increase in the guaranteed minimum allowance for aged persons—from 5,300 francs (\$1,061) to 6,300 francs (\$1,265) a year.

- A 12.2 percent increase in government subsidies to families with many children.

In a television talk to the nation tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that these increases were not enough, but "I think that these decisions—taken at this time—concerning the aged and the minimum wage, correspond to what is possible in France in 1974."

## Kissinger, Giscard to Meet

Paris, June 19 (AP).—The Elysée Palace announced today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would stop in Paris early next month to confer with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. No date was announced.

## New Ombudsman Named

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—The cabinet today appointed Aimé Paquet, a former minister, to become the country's new Ombudsman.

He will replace former Premier Antoine Pinay, who resigned last month to back Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election.

## German Police Free Jordanian Student

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI).—West German police today released Jordanian student Riad Shurayb, 22, arrested last week on suspicion of belonging to a Palestinian terrorist group.

Mr. Shurayb was arrested in Saarbrücken on charges of plotting to blow up the Israeli Embassy in Bonn and one of the nine World Cup soccer championship stadiums in West Germany, his lawyer said. The attorney added that the security service informer who made the original allegations withdrew his statement.

## Russian Soldiers Reported to Tax Autobahn Drivers

BERLIN, June 19 (UPI).—Soviet soldiers apparently in need of money levied tolls on motorists driving to West Berlin late yesterday, travelers reported to West Berlin police today.

Motorists driving on the road from Hamburg to West Berlin said Soviet soldiers stopped them and demanded sums ranging from three marks (\$1.18) to 10 marks (\$3.90).

Motorists who complained to East German border guards on reaching the Communist checkpoint outside West Berlin were told, "We hope you didn't give them any money."

There are large Soviet troop concentrations along the road leading to Berlin from Hamburg. "Apparently they were broke and thought up a way to get some money," a West Berlin police official said.

## Charges of Hypocrisy Traded

PARIS, June 19 (WP).—Jean Cardinal Daniélou, often in the limelight during his lifetime, has become the subject of great curiosity since he died May 30.

In fact, the circumstances of his death, at age 69, have kept Roman Catholic and anti-clerical Frenchmen exchanging charges of hypocrisy.

The debate has turned on charges that the cardinal did not die either in the street or in the stairway of No. 56 Rue Daubigny, as he was reported to have done by the Paris daily press, but in the Paris daily press, Le Canard Enchaîné, a journal of political satire and anti-clericalism. The weekly told its readers on May 29 that the cardinal had expired at No. 56 in the fifth-floor apartment of Mini Santoni, a 24-year-old blonde hair girl whose husband is in jail for pimping.

Only the cause of death—

## Politics Triumphs Over Ecology

## Bonn Defies East, Will Open Berlin Agency

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, June 19.—With a rare show of unanimity, the West German parliament today voted to set up the Federal Environmental Office in West Berlin even though this could hamper East-West cooperation against pollution.

The move was a demonstration of political pressures in putting the question of strengthening ties between West Berlin and West Germany above the question of the effectiveness of such an office. The East Germans and the Russians have threatened to refuse all cooperation with West Germany in environmental matters if the office is established in West Berlin.

The West Germans also acted, in the words of a Western diplomat, after "twisting the arms" of their three allies responsible for West Berlin's sovereignty, the United States, Britain and France. The French in particular had strong reservations about the legality of setting up the office in West Berlin, and the two others questioned its propriety.

**Berlin Agreement**  
The problem is the four-power Berlin Agreement, which the three Western nations and the Soviet Union signed three years ago. It states flatly that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic, but equally it says that there is nothing against strengthening the ties between West Germany and West Berlin.

The Eastern powers have insisted that this means that no federal institutions should be added to those already in West Berlin. In the end, the three Western powers went along with Bonn rather than raise a legal fuss about the matter.

In practical terms, however, the decision to put the office in West Berlin could have damaging effects. Aside from fighting pollution in West Germany, the office would be responsible for international cooperation, notably in cutting down the pollution of the Baltic Sea by East Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union among other countries.

If East Germany and Russia pursue their threats, the establishment of the environmental office in West Berlin will seriously hamper international efforts to clean up this part of the world—not only the Baltic but also East German rivers, notably the Elbe, which flows through West Germany on its way to the North Sea.

The idea of putting the office in West Berlin was first suggested by former minister Egon Bahr, who was former Chancellor Willy Brandt's chief aide in East-West negotiations. Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats started having second thoughts when the protests began something that Mr. Bahr apparently felt would not happen.

In fact, the government appeared ready to shelve the whole subject until after the summer parliamentary vacation. It took an urgent appeal from Klaus Schulte, the Social Democratic mayor of West Berlin, plus

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charges of a sellout by the opposition to change the government's mind and get the issue before the house in its last week before the recess.

An added factor in spurring the government to action was the controversy this year surrounding the anniversary of the anti-Russian uprising in East Germany on June 17, 1953. The government wanted to cancel the holiday but the opposition threatened to boycott parliament and hold a symbolic communist rally meeting in Berlin.

To avoid this the government agreed not to have a parliamentary session and the opposition was saved the embarrassment of a walkout.

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## News Analysis

## Russia Grants 3 Minor Points At European Security Parley

By Don Cook

GENEVA, June 19.—In obvious diplomatic preparation for President Nixon's Moscow visit, the Soviet Union offered three minor concessions to the West to try to put some appearance of motion into the deadlocked European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The Russians have also sent out diplomatic messages to most if not all the other 34 countries taking part in the conference, proposing that deputy foreign ministers be sent to Geneva to speed up the negotiations. The Russian communication went out about a week ago, but the reaction in European capitals has been almost universally one of cool silence. The problem, as Western diplomats see it, is not the level of the negotiators but the level of what the Russians are prepared to offer.

However, diplomats here expect that the Russians will now be putting pressure on Mr. Nixon directly in Moscow next week to try to get U.S. agreement to upgrading the political level of the negotiations. They also speculate that the Russians will ask the President to agree to fixing some target date, such as Sept. 1, for winding up this phase of the conference in preparation for a grand finale in Helsinki—which the Russians want to see take place at the summit level.

**Resentment Feared**  
But as simple as these moves might seem to be, they will certainly cause resentment and trouble with the West Europeans if they do emerge from the Moscow summit. The fact is that the West Europeans and even some of the nonaligned countries represented here are now taking a much tougher attitude toward the security conference than seems to prevail in either Washington or Moscow.

Most of the European delegations are quite prepared to see the whole affair drift off into diplomatic oblivion rather than find themselves forced or asked to sign an agreement with the Russians which does not meet at least minimal Western demands for improvement in human contacts between the West and the Communist bloc.

A strong diplomatic weapon against the Russians is the Western readiness to sit them out. But if a deadline is fixed, then the West will be under pressure to give up or give in.

The three little concessions which the Russians have quietly made in the last 10 days are illustrative of how far apart things still are. Two are in the field of human contacts and one came in the committee which is dealing with measures to ease the military confrontation in Europe.

**Human Contacts**  
On human contacts—the so-called "basket three" of the conference—the Russians have agreed that they will now permit their citizens to subscribe through the mails to Western publications, and they also agreed that they would not levy any extortionate special exit taxes on Russians emigrating from their native land.

These are steps in the right direction, but as one Western diplomat quickly pointed out, mail subscriptions to Western publications are the easiest of all means of distribution to observe and control. It is still a long way from open newsstand distribution.

**Warning to Russians**  
The meeting's final communiqué—a clear warning to the Russians that NATO is dissatisfied with progress in the security talks now being held in Geneva. The NATO ministers, it says, recall that any lasting improvement in East-West relations calls for a constructive approach on both sides. Work in the second stage of security talks, it says, has continued "unevenly."

In a secret session here, ministers outlined what they considered should be minimum of concessions from the Russians to break the deadlock in the talks.

**Only on Friday** did the secretary of the French Episcopal issue a statement. It expressed faith in "the person we knew."

The Catholic newspaper *Croix* wrote that "whatever truth is, we Christians will tell that each of us is a sinner."

Le Canard Enchaîné, in current issue, denied charges of other newspapers suggesting that he had transgressed good taste as the cardinal's right to privacy.

It argued that Cardinal Daniélou, by virtue of his professional activities, was a public figure.

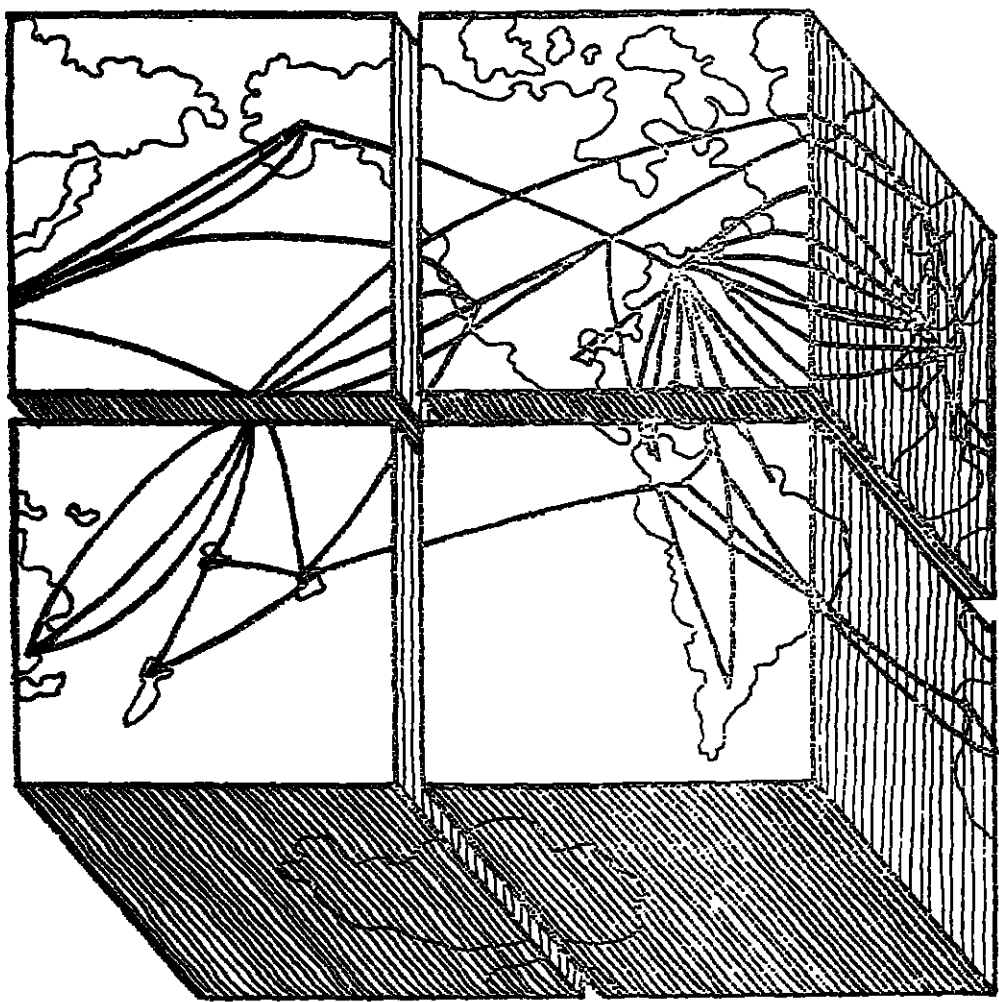
Last week, the newspaper

burst blood vessel—was not in question. The girl soon disappeared, but not before it was established that the cardinal had a large sum of money on his person and that his last visit had not been his first.

**Church Was Silent**  
For weeks, the church said nothing which could explain the discrepancies surrounding the death of the cardinal, who was an intimate friend of Pope Paul, a member of the French Academy and an author of many highly regarded books.

The first sign of some doubts in the church hierarchy came from Gabriel Cardinal Garrone, who delivered Cardinal Daniélou's eulogy in Rome. After praising him, Cardinal Garrone noted, "God grant us pardon. Our existence cannot fail to include an element of weakness and shadow."

Only the cause of death—



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## National Hero Sees Himself a Fool

## Japanese Now Regrets Hiding 30 Years as Soldier in Jungle

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 19 (NYT).—Three months ago, Lt. Hiroo Onoda of the Imperial Japanese Army returned to Japan after hiding in a Philippine jungle for 30 years. He said he had stayed here because he thought of

"nothing but accomplishing my duty."

Today, Mr. Onoda has told close associates, he thinks he was a fool.

The former intelligence and guerrilla officer, ordered to remain on Lubang Island when the Japanese withdrew toward the end of World War II, has said he realizes now that his sacrifice was meaningless.

Mr. Onoda, who was greeted with an outpouring of national pride and emotion when he came home, said he has pondered his primitive life in the jungle and the modern life of Japan since he got back. He has concluded, "What a fool I was," according to persons who have talked with him at length.

But the Japanese have made him into a national hero, admiring his sense of dedication, his obedience and loyalty, and his resolve to survive.

## Writing a Book

Mr. Onoda declined to be interviewed directly because he is completing a 12-part magazine series and a book on his experiences. He has given a publisher here exclusive rights to his story.

The 52-year-old former soldier signed a \$180,000 contract for his memoirs shortly after his triumphal return. The publishers have spent the last few months draining Mr. Onoda's memory for two ghost writers to spin into the magazine articles and the book.

Mr. Onoda took a break yesterday, however, to meet with Arsenio Villaroza, governor of the Philippine state of West Mindanao, which includes Lubang Island. Mr. Villaroza is here at the invitation of the Japanese government.

The governor, who last saw Mr. Onoda when he left the Philippines in March, said he "was a little bit more relaxed this time."

"He was not so cautious or suspicious and was more composed," Mr. Villaroza said. "He seems to be enjoying civilian life."

Mr. Villaroza said he had tried during a two-hour conversation to verify whether the former lieutenant had committed atrocities that have been charged to him. Mr. Onoda and two enlisted men who died in skirmishes with Philippine troops were said to have killed about 30 persons over the years.

## Translator Talks

The governor said, however, that the interpreter furnished by the Japanese government had declined to translate the questions to Mr. Onoda.

Mr. Villaroza also said that Mr. Onoda might not have committed the murders since there was some reason to believe that Filipinos from Luzon, the main island, had gone to Lubang to rustle cattle. He said they may have sought to have blame for their crimes fall on Mr. Onoda and his men.

Mr. Onoda's associates said that he was slowly but steadily adjusting to modern life. Mr. Onoda has said that life in Japan today is worse than the new life he knew, but he has conceded that he needs more time to form a definitive idea about this.

## Escaped Gorilla Mauls 2 in West Germany

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, June 19 (UPI).—A six-foot gorilla escaped from the local zoo yesterday and injured two people before it was shot down by police with machine guns.

The 450-pound ape jumped a six-foot fence around an electrical power plant and mauled two electricians.

## Evidence Bears on Cover-Up

## Panel Told Nixon Decided Early to Fire Cox

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 19 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee given evidence that President Nixon decided to remove Archibald Cox as special Watergate prosecutor about 10 days before actual Oct. 20 firing.

Members of the panel, which began meeting in closed session for the past month to consider evidence that could lead to the impeachment of Mr. Nixon, told newsmen that an affidavit from former Attorney General Elliot Richardson quoted Nixon as saying, "Now we get rid of Cox" soon after Oct. 10 resignation of Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

Mr. Cox was fired after a series of orders from Mr. Nixon to all attempts to obtain subpoenaed White House tapes and documents. Mr. Richardson and chief deputy, William French, resigned at the same time when they carried out the President's demand that they oust the special prosecutor.

The firing of Mr. Cox brought a storm of public condemnation that led to the firing of eight impeachment resolutions in the House and ultimately to the House's impeachment inquiry.

The timing of the President's firing of Mr. Cox is important in that it could help to show whether the firing came as a natural consequence of Mr. Cox's refusal to accept a presidential order, or whether the White House planned the incident in advance by giving

the special prosecutor an order it knew he would not obey, so as to provide an excuse to fire him. If the latter were true, the action could amount to obstruction of justice and could be considered part of the Watergate cover-up.

The Judiciary Committee received the affidavit as it moved to wind up the Watergate phase of its probe. It will move on to other areas of inquiry next week, and Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., hopes the entire investigation can be concluded by the middle of July.

## Aide Assails Leaks

Meanwhile, presidential speechwriter Patrick Buchanan joined the growing chorus of White House aides in denouncing news leaks from the committee and demanded that any staff members found to have provided the secret material be promptly fired.

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Mr. Buchanan also challenged the news media to find the sources of the leaks. He charged that the "process of selective leaks to publications unsympathetic to the administration is taking on the character of a systematic campaign to tear down the reputation of the President, the secretary of state, the President's men and some individuals under indictment."

On Capitol Hill, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said he was "disturbed, and in a sense depressed, by the



RACING, AFTER A FASHION—Part of the scene at Britain's Royal Ascot Week is in the stands and styles worn by horse fanciers. Here, a woman wears a two-tone, floor-length fur coat and high-rise hat to match as she walks with a more conservatively dressed fan.

## Jaworski Defends His Policy, Record on Plea-Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

meanor of failing to testify and withholding information and then by the sentence of a suspended 30-day jail term that he received.

## Broad Discretion

Underlying the dispute about the Watergate dispositions are three basic facts about the judicial system: first, that plea-bargaining is a legal device and a major part of the justice system; second, that prosecutors have broad discretion in deciding when and how to prosecute, and third, that judges have wide discretion in sentencing, which results in disparity in sentences.

Mr. Jaworski has been criticized, for instance, for the fact that some of the defendants who have pleaded guilty have received relatively light sentences while defendants who have gone to trial, such as the original Watergate burglars, have been given long sentences.

Yet the actual bargaining with the Watergate defendants was legal, as the law now stands; the sentences, as Mr. Jaworski points out, were imposed by judges who could have imposed heavier sentences.

The American Bar Association, moreover, of which Mr. Jaworski was once president, and many other organizations have repeatedly urged that judges use probation rather than imprisonment whenever possible and that prison terms, when imposed, be as brief as possible. The ABA suggests five years as the maximum in nearly all cases.

However, although judges have sole power to sentence defendants, the prosecution, in deciding on the charge to file against the client, is in effect setting the maximum term a judge can impose.

The Watergate prosecution has allowed a number of defendants to plead to a single count each of a crime punishable by a maximum of five years. Some of those could have been prosecuted for

charges punishable by many more years in prison.

The charge to which Kleindienst pleaded was punishable by a maximum of one year.

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## Senate Unit Gets Somber Data On Plight of Hungry in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

about poverty in the United States.

It comes at a time when there is a worldwide shortage of food with threats of famine in India and Africa. Once-huge domestic food stockpiles are reduced nearly to zero, and such basic agricultural aids as fertilizer have grown enormously expensive—when they are obtainable.

One of the major arguments being made to the committee, however, is that America's hunger problem is not a lack of food at all, but a lack of income.

There is plenty of food in grocery stores, the argument goes, but the poor don't have enough money to buy an adequate diet and still pay for other necessities such as shelter, heat, medical care and transportation to and from work.

If the committee agrees with that conclusion at the end of the session, it will have a major impact on the nation's food program.

One working paper in the report notes: "In a nation in which the wealthiest 1 percent possess more than eight times the wealth of the bottom 50 percent, in which the percentage of national income going to the lowest fifth of the population has remained the same for 65 years, and in which 40 million people remain poor or near poor more than a food stamp or child-feeding program is at issue."

The food programs cannot end their poverty, and unfortunately people are hungry because they are poor.

Another paper argues that the government is not even asking the right questions about domestic hunger.

"We have not asked, for instance, whether people buy some kinds of foods at the beginning of the month and other kinds, or no food at all, at the end of the month when resources run out."

There is no difficulty in finding people who cannot feed themselves or their children adequately during the last few days or week of each month.

We have not collected enough information on the kinds of trade-offs low-income people are forced to make in their family budgets between medical care and food or food and rent.

Dr. John Bonica, writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, said that promiscuous use of acupuncture as a cure poses an important and potentially dangerous health problem.

The widespread clinical use of acupuncture is unwarranted at the present time," he said.

He said needles can break off in patients, vital internal organs can be punctured, spinal damage can occur and—most seriously—reliance on acupuncture therapy could delay the start of proper medical treatment until it is too late for such treatment to succeed.

But he said there is "sufficient evidence to suggest that acupuncture therapy may gain a place in American medicine. It does relieve pain and other symptoms in some patients."

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## Wife Sets Off Wrong Alarm

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19 (AP).—Mrs. Bernice L. Jones was arrested early today for trying to wake up her husband, authorities reported.

They said Mrs. Jones, 43, summoned fire engines, hoping the noise would awaken her sleeping husband, who had gone to bed after a marital argument. She was charged with calling in a false alarm, the police said.

The government reported the detection today over southern Japan of the fourth highest level of radioactive fallout ever recorded in this country, and said it was believed to have come from China's nuclear test of Monday.

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## Nixon Abolishes Living-Cost Unit

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—President Nixon officially abolished the Cost of Living Council today and turned over to the secretary of the Treasury the task of dismantling the government's economic control machinery.

The action had been anticipated as the final phase of the price and wage controls instituted Aug. 15, 1971.

In an executive order released at the White House, Mr. Nixon gave the Treasury Department until Dec. 31, 1974, to perform such housekeeping tasks as disposing of records, preparing a history of the council and transferring personnel.

Henry Brandon and the Sunday Times

An article in the International Herald Tribune of June 13 gave the impression that Henry Brandon, the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, was connected with an allied foreign intelligence

service. We unreservedly accept his word that he has never been involved with the British Secret Service in any way and we offer our apologies for any embarrassment he and the Sunday Times may have suffered as a result.

## Martini off the rocks

People have been drinking Martini on the rocks for years. Which is fine, but it always takes a little time for the ice to bring that light, bright, friendly taste to just the right temperature for drinking.

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Of course you won't be able to keep any food in your freezer, but it's a small price to pay for perfection.

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## Obituaries

## Sir Charles Keightley, Led '56 Anglo-French Suez Force

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, 72, who commanded the Anglo-French force amassed for the abortive invasion of Egypt in 1956, died Monday.

Sir Charles claimed that the invasion was a "straight military success" but that the move was crippled by international political arguments.

The invasion was ordered on the pretext of separating warring Israeli and Egyptian forces. After the bombing of Egyptian airfields, a seaborne assault force landed, occupying Port Said and moving down to take possession of the Suez Canal.

But before it could achieve its objective, the invasion was called off because of UN pressure.

## Gil Rodin

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., June 19 (UPI).—Composer Gil Rodin, 64, whose hits included "South Rampart Street Parade" and "Big Noise from Winnetka," died at his home Monday night of a heart attack.

Mr. Rodin, who also was an award-winning television and record producer, was a native of Grodno, Russia. He moved to Los Angeles as a young man and in the 1920s helped organize Ben Pollack's band.

While with the band, he helped enlist such talent as Glenn Miller, Jack Teagarden and Benny Goodman.

In 1935, with seven other musicians, Mr. Rodin formed a group that later became known as Bob Crosby and the Bobcats.

## George E. Kelly

NEW YORK, June 19 (NYT).—George E. Kelly, 57, the Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright whose acid comedies and scathing satires delighted Broadway audiences for almost half a century, died yesterday at the Byrn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital after a brief illness.

Mr. Kelly, an uncle of Princess Grace of Monaco, was awarded

the Pulitzer Prize for drama for his play "Craig's Wife" in 1926.

## Abbas Massoudi

TEHRAN, June 19 (Reuters).—Abbas Massoudi, 73, vice-president of the Iranian Senate and a publisher, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home.

## Daniel Thorner

PARIS, June 19 (AP).—Daniel Thorner, 59, a research professor at the French Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes and a specialist on the economic development of the Indian subcontinent, died today of cancer.

Immediately after World War II, Mr. Thorner was a member of the U.S. Lend-Lease mission to India. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania from 1947 to 1952 and helped in setting up a South Asia study program there.

He worked on a number of research projects in India from 1952 until he came to Paris in 1960.

## Police in Cyprus Kill Briton, Hurt 3 at Roadblock

CYPRUS, June 19 (UPI).—Police killed one Briton and wounded three, two of them young women, late last night when they opened fire on a speeding car near Limassol, a spokesman said today.

Police identified the dead man as Michael Howe, 32, of Farnham, Surrey, a water-skiing instructor at a Limassol hotel.

Christopher Barr, 32, of East Grinstead, Sussex, also a water-skiing instructor at a beach hotel outside Limassol, was wounded in the arms and the right leg, police said.

They did not identify the two British women, who they said suffered slight leg wounds and were taken to the hospital of the British base at Akrotiri.

A government communiqué said that the Britons, riding in a car, failed to stop at a police checkpoint at Zakari shortly before midnight.

## Kosygin Urges Comecon Nations To Speed Unity

VIENNA, June 19 (AP).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today called for greater efforts in Communist countries toward full economic integration, which he said should be completed by 1990.

Mr. Kosygin addressed the first plenary session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) conference that opened in Sofia yesterday with opening speeches and a report on the Communist trading bloc's activities in its first 25 years.

According to the press agency BTA, Mr. Kosygin's speech was "mostly dedicated to the problems of accelerating the implementation of the complex program for socialist integration and to the coordination of national economic plans."

On the first day of the Sofia meeting, Romania reiterated its determination not to yield national economic decision-making for the sake of full integration inside Comecon.

## Posters in Peking Replaced, Soften Attack on Right

PEKING, June 19 (Reuters).—Wall posters attacking a member of the Politburo by name for the first time have been torn down less than 24 hours after they appeared here.

The posters attacked Hua Kuofeng, a party leader from Hunan Province, who was promoted to the party's Politburo 10 months ago. The posters accused him of having included a charge of suppression of militant radicals.

The posters were pasted up Sunday alongside other anti-establishment wall posters which first appeared last Thursday opposite the headquarters of the Peking city authorities.

It is not known who was responsible for removing the anti-Hua posters. In their place are other posters accusing Hunan leaders of "attacking the masses" but not mentioning Mr. Hua by name.

The new posters, in the form of an open letter to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the party's Central Committee from a group of people in Shaanxi, a Hunan city, say: "There is a serious current of right deviation among the leaders."



Marshal Zhukov

## Marshal Zhukov Dead at 77; Led Soviet Defeat of Nazis

MOSCOW, June 19 (NYT).—Marshal Georgi Konstantinovich Zhukov, who led the Red Army to victory over the Nazis in World War II, died yesterday at 77. He will be given a state funeral Friday and a hero's burial in Red Square near the Kremlin wall.

The marshal died after a heart attack in the Kremlin hospital, but his death was not officially announced until today. He reportedly had been hospitalized since December and had suffered several heart attacks, unofficial sources said. He was last seen in public at the funeral of his second wife late last year.

In Moscow's Red Square one day in June, 1945, astride a magnificent white horse, rode Marshal Zhukov.

Two million people were jammed into the square that day to witness a parade celebrating the defeat of Nazi Germany and to honor Marshal Zhukov, the defender of Moscow, a planner of the great victory at Stalingrad, the conqueror of Berlin and no doubt the most popular military hero the Soviet Union has ever known.

He was often referred to as "the Emperor of Russia," a comparison he did not disdain. For the two generals were friends who respected and admired each other's military ability. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower once evaluated the Russian role in World War II in these words: "To no one man do the United Nations owe a greater debt than to Marshal Zhukov."

Gen. Eisenhower and other military tacticians praised what they termed Marshal Zhukov's "hard-driving leadership, his courage and his self-control. Sometimes, however, they were appalled by Marshal Zhukov's seeming ruthlessness, which made it appear easy for him to sacrifice thousands of his soldiers to gain a military objective."

It was perhaps the marshal's popularity as well as his military brilliance and his high standing in Communist party circles that led to two major errors in his life. A jealous Stalin sent him into exile and obscurity for several years after the war, and after he had been rehabilitated, and his defense minister, Nikita Khrushchev, had him dismissed. His last restoration occurred in 1965, after Khrushchev's own downfall.

Little is known of Marshal Zhukov's origins. He was born in December, 1896, in the village of Strel'kovka, near Moscow. A peasant son, he was apprenticed at 11 to the fur trade in Moscow and in 1915 was conscripted into the army. He fought in the Russo-Japanese war and was apparently wounded.

He returned to the Bolshevik Army in 1919 and joined the Communist party the following year. He became a cavalry officer and in the Far Eastern front, and the attention of several "imperialist officers."

Stalin thought him a mouth of his and Zhukov to send him to Spain during the civil war there. He fought in the Spanish civil war and was wounded. He returned to the Soviet Union in 1939 and in 1940 was promoted to lieutenant general in the Red Army.

He was commander of staff in October, 1941, the fourth month

of the German invasion of Russia, when he was placed in personal command of the Moscow front and was ordered by Stalin to save the capital at whatever cost.

He issued a "hold or die" order to his troops and directed them not to avoid the tanks of the enemy, but rather to "hunt and destroy them."

Marshal Zhukov held back his well-trained Siberian reserves until the Germans came within 14 miles of the capital and then he unleashed them on the enemy's flanks, north and south of the capital. A bitter, sub-zero cold descended prematurely on Russia and Marshal Zhukov struck all along his front, forcing the Germans, who were poorly equipped for cold-weather fighting, into their calamitous retreat.

The Stalingrad struggle, in which Marshal Zhukov played a prime part as a strategist and as commander of the three army fronts that saved the city, lasted five months.

## Seizing Initiative

He organized and executed the counteroffensive that trapped the German Sixth Army and led to the capture of the city. Late in April, 1945, Marshal Zhukov launched his great 3,000-tank attack along the Oder. On May 9, a few days after Hitler died in a Berlin bunker, Marshal Zhukov was driven to the Berlin suburb of Karlshorst for the surrender ceremonies that made Berlin's fall official.

Marshal Zhukov was not in Stalin's good graces for long after that day he rode the white horse into Red Square. In 1946, the marshal was exiled to Odessa and later to the Urals. He was seldom seen in Moscow.

Within 24 hours after the dictator's death was announced in March, 1953, Marshal Zhukov was appointed deputy minister of defense. Under his leadership, the Red Army rapidly became the most powerful military entity outside of the Communist party itself.

The marshal was named defense minister in 1955 and oversaw the tank invasion of Budapest that ended the 1956 uprising there. It is believed that at one point he saved Khrushchev from a Presidium insurrection, but that did not keep him from being dismissed again, and he did not emerge from obscurity until Khrushchev's own fall.

—Albin Krebs.

## Swiss Bar Speech By 'La Pasionaria'

BERN, June 19 (Reuters).—The Swiss government yesterday barred two exiled Spanish Communist leaders, Dolores Ibarruri and Santiago Carrillo, from addressing a rally in Geneva Sunday of thousands of Spanish workers from all over Europe.

Mrs. Ibarruri, the legendary "La Pasionaria" of the Spanish Civil War, who lives in Moscow, and Mr. Carrillo, based in Paris, are president and secretary-general respectively of the Spanish Communist party in exile. The rally is being organized by the Swiss Communist party.

## Quake Hits Soviet East

MOSCOW, June 19 (AP).—An earthquake struck the Kolyma area of the Soviet Far East today, but there was no loss of life, Press reported.

## Radical Social Change Called For

## Indian Report Sees Bleak Future for Nation

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, June 19 (NYT).—India in the year 2000: About half the population will be homeless, food will be scarce, the landscape will be bare of trees, and the fuel shortage will be acute and the cities will be proliferating.

A panel of Indian economists and social scientists has issued a government report with a dark vision for a nation whose population is growing by 13 million each year, whose per-capita food availability is declining and whose resources are being depleted.

"The basic message of the forthcoming crisis is loud and clear," the panel said. "Unorthodox and highly unconventional methods will have to be generated."

Without bluntness saying so, the experts on the National Committee of Science and Technology, a government body, urged compulsory population control and a drastic change in society. The panel said, in effect, that the way Indians live—their eating habits, housing, methods of travel and work, education, leisure hours—must undergo radical change if the nation hopes to "avert the future crisis."

The report was prepared before the May 13 explosion of the atomic device that made India the sixth nuclear nation. Indian officials insist that the nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes and will help transform the economy. They say atom power can be used for oil and gas exploration and mining.

The document cited possible uses of nuclear energy and emphasized power generation—the shortage of power is now a serious problem, here—and said that the nation must "exploit

alternative sources such as solar, wind and fusion energy."

The 13-member panel held three meetings earlier this year and recently issued its report, which was made up of a series of background and discussion papers. One panel member said it was a preliminary report and one of the first government efforts to deal with the distant future.

The panel member, who declined to be identified, said that the bleak figures in the document would be affirmed in the year 2000 "only if present trends continue." He added: "There's no reason to assume that the present trends will continue. We can only assume that we can and will mend our ways."

## U.S. Cancer Institute Moves To Reorganize Virus Study

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., June 19 (NYT).—The National Cancer Institute is reorganizing its special virus study in response to criticism from scientists.

The 10-year-old program was set up to explore the possible role of viruses in causing human cancers. It supports research and the production of materials needed in research through contracts with organizations and individuals outside the institute.

Administration of the program

was criticized sharply in March by a committee of scientists appointed by the National Cancer Advisory Board.

In a report, the committee said the program was too limited to a narrow section of the scientific community and that conflicts of interest had arisen because scientists of the institute who reviewed contract proposals often had close ties to the organization seeking the contracts.

"Those who run it are also often the recipients of large amounts of money they dispense," the report said.

## Basic Idea Sound

Leftist Group Says It Killed 2 in Padua

PADUA, Italy, June 19 (UPI).—The "Red Brigades" organization, an extreme leftist group, has claimed responsibility for the slaying of two men in the Padua headquarters of the rightists' Italian Social Movement (MSI).

MSI members Giuseppe Mazzola, 65, and Graziano Gualucci, 30, were found shot to death Monday in the office. The police said they were investigating. Last month the "Red Brigades" kidnapped Mr. Banks and Mr. Means and then released Gena assistant prosecutor Mario Sossi.

## Siege of Wounded Knee, Act 2: A Long, Slow Battle in Court

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19 (NYT).—When two American Indian leaders' trial for the uprising at Wounded Knee, S.D., opened here last January, U.S. District Judge Fred Nichol warned participants that it could last all winter, possibly as long as three or four months.

The trial is now in its sixth month, and Judge Nichol no longer predicts when it will end. The government prosecution still has not arrived at the core of its case: that defendants Dennis Banks and Russell Means last year led 30 disgruntled Indians to seize and destroy Wounded Knee, a historic Indian village on the reservation of the Oglala Sioux.

Government witnesses are sometimes on the stand for two or three days at a time, and defense attorneys, led by William Kunstler and Mark Lane of New York City, cross-examine them exhaustively.

Other Trial Work During the long court sessions and frequent delays, Mr. Kunstler drafts briefs for his defense attorneys, led by William Kunstler and Mark Lane of New York City, cross-examine them exhaustively.

Three other 107-mm rockets hit the city last night. One landed within 200 yards of the American Embassy.

Military authorities said that five persons were killed and 25 wounded today when the Chinese-bulked rockets struck shortly after noon.

In South Vietnam, Communist-led forces, backed by tanks, attacked government troops as fighting continued in the corridor 25 miles north of Saigon, the Associated Press reported.

A communiqué from the Saigon command claimed that 32 North Vietnamese were killed and that one Soviet-built T-54 medium tank was destroyed. Fifteen government soldiers were killed and 53 were wounded in the fighting, it said.

The court upheld the constitutionality of the so-called "Garrison Article," which has been a mainstay of American military justice since Revolutionary War days.

Levy had challenged his court-martial on the ground that the article is unconstitutionally vague.

The article, part of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, forbids "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman" and "all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces."

Despite today's decision, Levy apparently will not have to return to prison. Robert Berry, Army general counsel, said Levy served all but a few days of his sentence before being granted bail by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. "I would assume he has effectively served his sentence," Mr. Berry said.

Reached in New York, Levy said the decision was "disappointing but not surprising."

"From the beginning I have had little faith in the Supreme Court exonerating me," he said. "The Supreme Court is a conservative institution," he said.

He said his lawyers told him there are grounds to pursue the case, although he was not sure what the next step will be.

Convicted in 1967, Levy was convicted by a general court-martial in 1967, of willfully disobeying orders and violating disciplinary regulations about U.S. policy in Vietnam.

He was sentenced to dismissal from the Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and three years' confinement at hard labor. The record at Levy's court-martial showed that he told enlisted men that "Army Special Forces personnel are liars and

## Rockets Kill Five Near Cambodian President's Home

PHNOM PENH, June 19 (UPI).—Communist gunners fired three 107-mm rockets into the capital today, striking an army camp near the presidential palace.

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## IRA Steps Up Its Campaign Of Bombing

## Urging That Britain Withdraw Its Troop

BELFAST, June 19 (UPI).—Illegal Irish Republican Arm seeking to pressure Britain to withdrawing troops from Northern Ireland, today intensified latest bombing campaign throughout the province.

A British Army spokesman said that there were explosions seven sites between midnight and noon, bringing to 16 the number of blasts over a 36-hour period.

He said five other bombs had been defused or detonated in controlled explosions by munitions experts since the extremist Provisional wing of the IRA began offensive Monday night.

## No Casualties

No casualties were reported today's blasts, which wrecked shops, taverns and other buildings and blew out windows in Belfast, Armagh, Londonderry and Bellaghy, a town outside Londonderry.

The Provisionals' Mid-Ulster Brigade issued a statement responsibility for the day's bombing and said they were "the last phase in our campaign to bring home to Britain our determination to continue the war."

It said attacks would continue until the British government made a statement of its intention to pull out the 16,000 troops stationed there.

Hopes for a cease-fire dwindled after a statement yesterday from the militant Ulster Defense Association—a leading Protestant paramilitary organization—ruling out peace talks with either the Provisionals or the Official wing of the IRA.

## Wilson, Schmidt Are 'Satisfied' With EEC Talks

BONN, June 19 (UPI).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ended 2 1/2 hours of talks today with expressions of satisfaction on Britain's negotiations in a European Economic Community Council of Ministers.

"We have determined to mutual satisfaction the main style in which British wishes have begun to be negotiated," Mr. Schmidt told newsmen after the meeting.

A Bonn government spokesman said Mr. Wilson and Mr. Schmidt agreed that Britain will not seek to renegotiate "in substance" basic treaties—the Treaty of Rome and London's membership agreement.

"Britain's position toward the Common Market remains positive," the spokesman said.

Mr. Wilson, who characterized his talks as "extremely fruitful," said he and Mr. Schmidt conferred "briefly but with a depth on the problems we face as members of the EEC and issues concerning a wider European and East-West relations."

## Anti-War Officer's Conviction Is Upheld by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).

The Supreme Court today upheld the court-martial of former Army Captain Howard Levy for arguing black enlisted men not go to Vietnam if assigned there.

The court upheld the constitutionality of the so-called "Garrison Article," which has been a mainstay of American military justice since Revolutionary War days.

Levy had challenged his court-martial on the ground that the article is unconstitutionally vague.

The article, part of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, forbids "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman" and "all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces."

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thieves and killers of peace and murderers of women and children."

He did not deny the statements.

After his release on bond in 1968, Levy went to New York where he has worked at Lin Hospital, for a health organization and as a medical volunteer in a city prison.

The Garrison Article is in military law inherited from Great Britain and first seen in America by the Contin Congress. Its most recent bodiment is in the military enacted by Congress in 1950.

Other Action In other actions, the court ruled that prisoners can move more than once on navy violations before Congress or the Drug Abuse Act of 1970, not be considered for parole.

"That income-tax refund checks are part of the property which persons declaring bankruptcy must turn over to trustees."

That welfare disability benefits cannot be withheld from illiterate children merely because they were born after their father's injury.

Calley Asks Bail WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP).—Former Lieutenant William Calley, the central figure in the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, told the Supreme Court today let him remain free of \$1,000 while he fights his court-martial conviction.

Calley, 36, was released on bail by a U.S. district judge, a panel of the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, revoked the last Thursday.

Calley wants the full Circuit bench to hear the question of letting the Supreme Court review his conviction. His original life sentence for the murder of at least 22 unarmed civilians was reduced to 30 years and later to 10 years because of military review.

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# Kljakovic to Greic to Lejo

By Elliot Carlson

**SPLIT, Yugoslavia (UPI)—**Shirt-tails hanging out and hair flying, the players whip the ball around the infield while whooping and hollering. They show the ardor of not the finesse of Tinker or Evers or Chance.

But Kljakovic to Greic to Lejo is still a double-play combination to be reckoned with. And the stiff baseball mythology is made of. Or at least Yugoslav baseball mythology. In point of fact, the three infielders, who resemble soccer players more than ball players, are members of the first registered baseball team in Yugoslavia.

It's also the first recorded team in Eastern Europe, and more evidence of the growing popularity of the sport in Europe as a whole. "Baseball is a fascinating game," says Ivan "Whiskey" Lejo, 19, the lanky, blonde-haired first baseman. "It's certainly more interesting than soccer."

All of which doesn't mean soccer is in trouble in this sports-minded country. Indeed, it remains a national obsession in Yugoslavia, as it is in most European countries. But to the players of the Salona Club, which the four-month-old ball team is called, baseball offers pleasures no other sport can match.

To some, it's the complexity of the game and the opportunity for teamwork that appeals. As first baseman Lejo puts it, "In baseball everybody has to work together—you can't have any show-offs." In the words of Ivan Greic, 18, the stocky, bushy-haired second baseman, "Baseball is less brutal than soccer" and is, therefore, apparently better. But mostly players don't

know why they like the game; they just like it.

## Spectators Gather

Whatever the reasons, the American pastime is definitely catching on in this city on the Adriatic coast. Every afternoon small bands of spectators gather to watch as the players, dressed in old red-and-white soccer jerseys, chase fly balls, practice batting and, of course, work on the double-play.

New as it is, baseball has roots in Yugoslavia. Or at least in Split. The game was introduced in 1919 when a detachment of U.S. Marines passed through the city and left behind some bats, mits and balls. Local youths used the equipment to form a club. The team lasted until 1925, when a fire destroyed the club's bats and gloves. Another team had a brief life in the mid-1930s but folded when the players lost interest.

This March Vinko Milas, a physical education teacher at the Split technical school, decided to revive the sport. "As a child I saw balls being hit and thrown by Yugoslavs who used to live in the U.S.," says Mr. Milas, 36. "I remembered this when I got to thinking that my gym class students might like something new."

They did. In fact, the response was so great that school officials helped organize them into an independent club with legal status. As a result, the new club will be entitled to government aid. Drawing mostly from the technical school's 3,500 students, the Salona Club (named after an ancient Roman town nearby) has attracted about 150 players. (To become members players pay only a \$3 fee.)

But it hasn't been entirely smooth sailing. As the team's manager, Mr. Milas has had to cope with difficulties that would have tripped the nerves of any American field boss. For starters, the team has had to get by on little or no equipment. In the beginning, the players used tennis balls and pine wood bats made in the Split technical school's shop. Predictably, the balls fell apart and the bats splintered once harder balls were found.

## Woes Eased

Recently, the club's woes were eased when an amateur baseball team in Trieste, Italy, and the American consul general in Zagreb donated some used gloves and Louisville Sluggers. And a mysterious donor in California contributed a box of 30 new balls.

"It isn't money that's our problem," says Mr. Milas. "But equipment is hard to find in Europe. And it's impossible to buy baseball uniforms over here."

Nor is that all. Even though the rules of baseball have been translated into Serbo-Croatian, the players still haven't learned all the intricacies of the game. As base runners, they aren't always sure whether they should run to the next base in certain situations, and the fielders sometimes throw the ball to the wrong base. They are, however, enthusiastic.

More troubling is the team's field. So far the Salona, as they are sometimes called, have had to make do on an abandoned soccer field near a railway siding on the outskirts of Split. It complicates play. For one thing, balls keep getting lost in

the weeds that grow on embankments surrounding the field. Also, the field's sandy, stone-like terrain makes such traditional baseball maneuvers as sliding highly perilous.

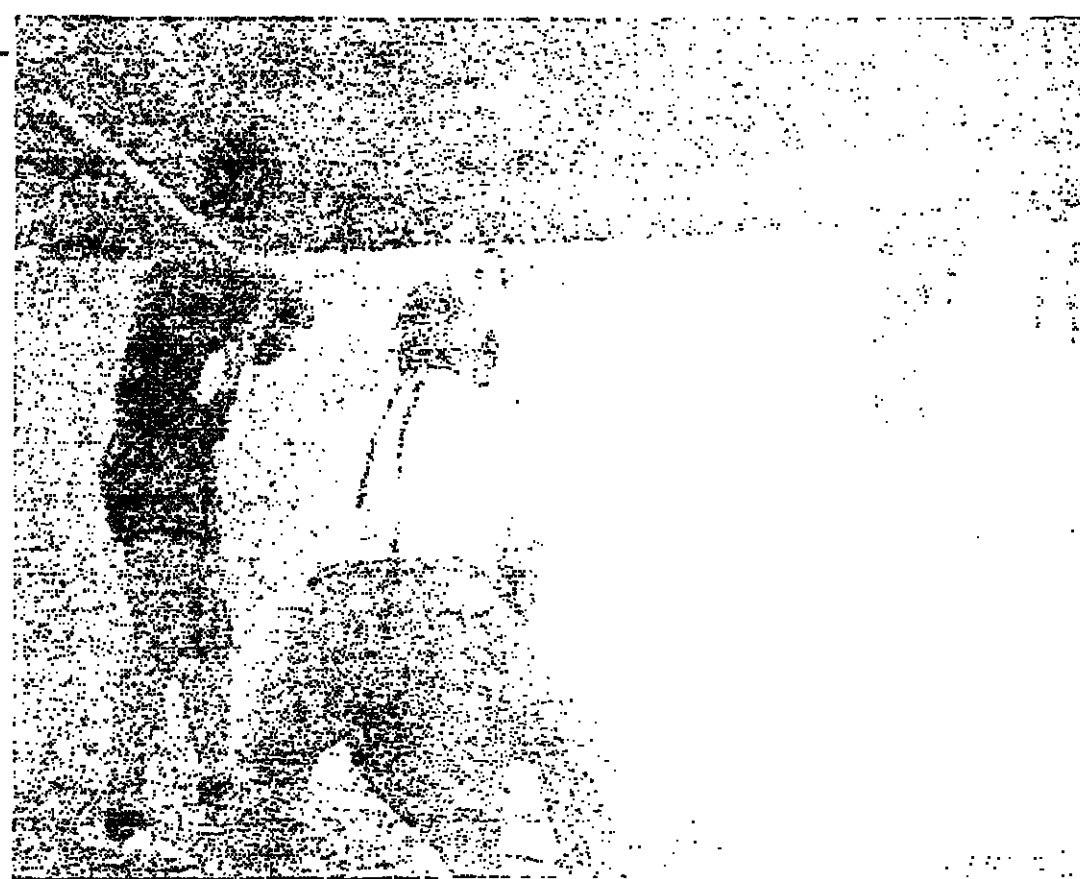
## Play Each Other

Yet perhaps the team's most serious problem is finding somebody to play. Divided into "A" and "B" squads, the players so far have had to content themselves by competing against each other. In fact, the Salona Club

to date has played just one game, a seven-inning affair with the ball club from the USSR last month. The Split team lost 1-0.

The American consul general in Zagreb, who has been helping the team, says he is planning to arrange for the club to play a series of games with teams from the U.S. and Canada this summer. They have no desire to play

any more, he says, but they are eager to learn the game. "Baseball is a very interesting game," says Lejo. "It's a game that requires teamwork and strategy. It's a game that is very popular in the U.S. and I want to learn it."



The Split, Yugoslav, baseball team waiting for

## MUSIC

# 'Don Carlos' Ends Season; Rome Opera Is Bankrupt

By William Weaver

**ROME, June 19 (UPI)—**The Rome Opera gave its final performance of the season last night, and it may be the last performance for some time. Like various Italian institutions, and like the city of Rome itself, the opera is bankrupt. In fact, at the beginning of the third act of last night's opera—Verdi's "Don Carlos"—an anonymous voice over a loud-speaker announced that the employees of the theater, including orchestra and chorus members, had still not received their May paychecks. After denouncing with reason the administration of the house, the voice added that the performance would continue out of deference to the public. The audience applauded in solidarity and relief. An earlier performance of "Don Carlos" had been canceled by the angry artists, and another has been delayed for 24 hours or more by backstage protests. Since this edition of the Verdi work lasts well over four hours, a delay is hard on audience and artists alike.

Musically, last night's performance gave the audience good reason to rejoice. The theater provided a first-rate cast, headed by Cesare Zepi in splendid, warm tones singing even better than he had when the production was more than nine years ago. Though she had announced that she was indisposed—the loud-speakers were kept busy last night—Marina Arco, 44, in public form, too, and her well-kept star as beautifully, subtly shaded. Her Carlo Giuffrè, 40, had some rough spots, but was generally acceptable; and the Eboli of Grace Burnby, 39, was musically controlled, contrasted perfectly with Arco's delicately melancholy Elizabeth.

The revelation of the evening was the young baritone Angelo Bonner, heard last year at Spoleto in Puccini's less demanding "Maddalena." In the part of Rodrigue, his voice had ample opportunity to expand, to show its range and power. Here and there in the earlier acts, he occasionally crooned a little, but in his big death scene, his singing was accurate, intelligent, musical, and deeply moving.

Verdi's staging—reproduced by Alberto Fassini—holds up well, and his sets, especially the cloister, retain their grandeur. Fassini might have eliminated some incongruities, why are there so many "clouds" around in act II, when the queen is supposed to be culpably absent? But in general he did a good job. Thomas Schippers conducted the whole, vast spectacle with Verdian vigor and with loving sensitivity.

After a season largely to be forgotten, the Rome Opera presented a night to remember. If the theater's economic situation doesn't soon change, memories may be all Roman opera-lovers will have to live on.

# Needlepoint—an Elegant Way To Work Off Some Tension

By Naomi Barry

**PARIS (UPI)—**Needlepoint is an elegant way of working off tension. Its popularity is feverish on both sides of the Atlantic with those eager to stitch away the time on their hands.

The Greenhouse is an atelier of contemporary needlepoint. The shop has become an informal clubhouse of the Left Bank. Passersby are intrigued by the light, airy locale, which from the sidewalk suggests a stage set. Walls and floors are white. Green plants hang from the ceiling, a potted palm stands in the corner, bouquets charm from the windows. Within a hush of needles, tea is sipped. Conversation hums in two or three languages. Side-walk strollers frequently join the group, and business hours are a long "at home."

The Greenhouse is unique on the Continent since all its designs are both original and exclusive to the establishment. They are hand-painted on canvas in a small studio at the back of this social gazebo by the two youthful owners, Swiss Pierre Jeannet and American Joel Rosenthal.

## An Even Stitch

The proprietors teach an even stitch, sell all canvases with fine Colbert wool, and take charge of the mounting. A number of the customers have been so captivated by the patterns that they are quite content to leave them raw.

A London antique dealer bought six, which he had framed and sold as pictures. A seven-foot palm tree has been reproduced for

clients on parchment, on wood, on silk. The canvas version, with its assortment of wool, has been a winner despite its stiff price tag of 3,000 francs.

Mr. Rosenthal, who studied art history and philosophy at Harvard, came to Paris to write. For a while he wrote movie dialogues for Otto Preminger, Philippe de Broca, and Jean-Paul Rappeneau. The best way for him to write, he felt, was to have another activity. He had always liked to draw. As a result, he works on scripts between customers and friends who drop in for advice on everything from careers to apartments.

## Mystic Bond

Needlepointers are a passionate army. The bond is as mystic as a fraternity of Freemasons. Men are as hooked as women. They are hungry for new patterns. The last thing they want is tapestry in the style of the era from Louis XIII to Louis XVI. A therapeutic pastime for some, needlepoint is big business for others.

For Hermes, the Greenhouse designed formal carpet slippers in needlepoint. Lison Bonfils asked them to design bags. Decorator Dick Dumas commissioned them to work out covers with a Chinese mood for 12 rare Jacob dining chairs.

The Elle Boutique asked the Greenhouse for kits but "now we don't want to sell anywhere but from our own shop," says Mr. Rosenthal. However, a London gallery has proposed an exhibition, with orders being filled by mail from Paris.

The Greenhouse canvases are adapted to placing on walls, benches, stools, directors' chairs, bags, luggage straps, card-table covers, eyeglass cases, slippers, tennis-racket covers. And cushions, ad infinitum. Prices average from 150 to 500 francs for modest-sized items.

"The one person I want to meet in Paris," said Mr. Rosenthal, "is Pauline de Rothschild. I know she does needlepoint."

The Greenhouse, 14 Rue de l'Université, Paris. Tel.: 260-78-48. Open from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

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## Mideast Nuclear Deals

The debate aroused by President Nixon's nuclear accord with President Anwar Sadat undoubtedly assures careful congressional scrutiny well before Egypt receives the promised power reactors, fissionable materials and technology.

In normal course, this scrutiny would not come until a formal nuclear cooperation agreement had been negotiated, after which Congress would have 30 to 60 days to object if it wanted to do so. However, the controversial nature of this first nuclear agreement with an Arab country suggests that earlier consultation and congressional hearings would be advisable to clear the air.

One reason for the current controversy on Capitol Hill is the administration's failure to consult Congress adequately or in time. While some senior members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reportedly were briefed a couple of days before the Nixon-Sadat accord, most congressional leaders were taken by surprise by the announcement, even though the arrangement had been in negotiation for several months.

The questions now being raised should be answered swiftly. One question is whether the American and international safeguards that will be involved are indeed foolproof. New force has been added to worry on that score by India's detonation of a nuclear explosive, even though the evidence seems overwhelming that the weapons-grade plutonium for that explosive did not come from a safeguarded American reactor but from a Canadian reactor not covered by an inspection system to guard against diversion of the fissionable material.

What remains unanswered is what recourse the United States would have if, a decade hence, inspection revealed that a future Egyptian government had decided to evade or repudiate its agreement after acquiring the atomic know-how and materials to make a bomb. India was able to extract weapons-grade plutonium from the fuel elements of its reactors because it had constructed a chemical separation plant for this purpose and was able to avoid international scrutiny. This technology, long restricted to the five nuclear powers, now is spreading. Japan reportedly is building a commercial plant, and pilot plants are reportedly under construction or in existence in Argentina and Spain.

The question that requires answer is

whether, as part of the "peaceful atom" aid both countries are to receive from the United States, Egypt and Israel should be asked to renounce construction of such plants—plants which would be commercially uneconomic and could only have one purpose, national control of weapons-grade plutonium. A commitment of that kind would not prevent repudiation of the agreement with Washington, but would provide a substantial delay between repudiation of the agreement and manufacture of a bomb.

Another basic question is whether the United States ought to sign new nuclear agreements with countries which have failed to adhere to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Neither Egypt nor Israel has adhered as yet, although Egypt has signed the treaty without ratifying it. All the nuclear powers except China have agreed under the treaty to apply international safeguards to any atomic assistance they grant. In the light of the Indian experience, Congress will have to consider whether an effort is needed to bar nuclear assistance to countries which fail to adhere to the nonproliferation treaty and to put all their reactors under safeguards.

The fact that agreements for peaceful nuclear assistance have been made with about 35 countries, including Israel, without any reports of safeguards evasion, is not a sufficient answer to the current questions. Until now, not only the United States but also the Soviet Union and France have refrained from nuclear agreements with Arab countries. Despite all the hopes for a new era in the Middle East, the reality is that the cease-fire agreements made by Egypt and Syria with Israel have yet to be transformed into full-fledged peace settlements and normalization of relations. Israel's Arab neighbors still press irredentist claims, which are a long way from being resolved. On that basis, Congress will have to determine whether any nuclear deals are not premature.

The argument can, of course, be made that the United States is not the sole supplier of nuclear reactors and that the detailed safeguards on which Washington will certainly insist are better than the risk of less carefully drafted deals with the Soviet Union or other suppliers. It is the complexity of the issues involved that make full-dress congressional evaluation both essential and urgent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Sterile Censorship

When Harvard conferred an honorary degree last week on Dom Helder Camara, the Catholic archbishop of Olinda and Recife, no newspaper or newscast in Brazil could even mention the event. That same day in Peru the military government ordered the deportation of Enrique Zileri, one of Latin America's outstanding journalists, and closed his magazine, *Caretas*, for "ill-mentioned attacks" on the Peruvian revolution.

Thus do two Latin American army-dominated regimes, each with solid accomplishments to its credit, each cited as a possible model for other developing countries, persist with useless repression and censorship born out of outcasted fear and insecurity.

Gen. Ernesto Geisel's three-month-old Brazilian government would hardly be shaken to its foundations by disclosure that Dom Helder had been honored by one of the world's leading universities—or even by publication of this gentle crusader's plea at Harvard for "a world where justice and love open the way for an authentic and lasting peace."

And if Peru's generals could cast off their blinders they would see that many worthy

aims of their revolution are not hurt but actually advanced by the investigative reporting of *Caretas* and by Mr. Zileri's hardhitting but unpartisan editorials. When Mr. Zileri warned recently that sycophants and Communists were trying to push Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado toward "a personal dictatorship, iron-handed and absolute," he was only voicing fears shared even by some military leaders.

By way of emphasizing the relaxed climate of Peru, President Velasco waved copies of Lima's leading newspapers in front of a recent visitor and said, in high glee: "Both of these attack us—but both came out as usual this morning." But he has damaged his case in allowing the silencing of Enrique Zileri. And the continued treatment of Dom Helder Camara as an upstart is exactly the kind of counterproductive censorship that President Geisel had indicated he would abolish in Brazil.

In that country and Peru, such arbitrary and repressive actions can only tarnish the considerable achievements of their military regimes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### China's A-Program

China's 16th nuclear test marks no important leap forward. What had been expected and may yet come before the year is out was the first test of an intercontinental ballistic missile. This week's test was a step in that direction; it might not have excited interest but for India's intrusion into the nuclear field last month and the simultaneous French tests in the Pacific. Added together, these are enough reminders of the dangers of nuclear proliferation to engage Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev when they meet next week in Moscow. But their concern will not deter the Chinese. Second only to the needs of their own defense, the Chinese have always insisted that one aim of their nuclear program was to break the monopoly of the two superpowers....

Neat political categories offer no solution when the future begins to look dangerously complex. The Chinese will have to acknow-

ledge these complexities if they are to play their part in keeping peace.

—From the Times (London).

### Nixon's Mideast Trip

President Nixon's visit to the Middle East is the most remarkable legacy of the October Arab-Israeli war. His welcome by four Arab states and Israel on one trip illustrates how much relationships have changed. It indicates that some Arabs and Israelis have begun to replace outright hostility with glimmers of wary tolerance. This is perhaps the most important development.... Its continued momentum is crucial if a settlement is eventually to come about....

In the short term, Mr. Nixon has won for all parties time in which to digest the turn-about that has occurred in the Middle East. At the same time, the fundamental and difficult problems have still to be tackled.... President Nixon's visit has been an important and historic breakthrough. The follow-up will be more critical and risky.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—The New York Morning Post reports that Russian agents are negotiating with the heads of the principal American gun-making firms for a supply of 100 batteries of rapid-fire artillery, including 600 guns and 1,400 cannons and limbers. The estimated cost of such an order is \$6,000,000.

### Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—A revival of the past centuries ago will be staged at the Bastille. The occasion is the centenary of the French Revolution, and the Bastille will be the scene of a grand ceremony, which will be a reenactment of the events of the French Revolution. The Bastille will be the scene of a grand ceremony, which will be a reenactment of the events of the French Revolution. The Bastille will be the scene of a grand ceremony, which will be a reenactment of the events of the French Revolution.



## What's This? Some Good News?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Good news is such a rare commodity in the tangled affairs of the world these days that it is scarcely recognized when it occurs. Yet a survey of recent events, as compared with the situation a year or so, or even a few months ago, shows some genuine progress in the relations between nations.

None of the great issues of human misery, maldistribution of food and other essential raw materials, inflation, prices, or the control of military arms or money has been settled. But the discussion of these issues has advanced, with the barriers and taboos against diplomatic negotiations lifted, if not removed. The evidence of this limited but important advance is all around us:

- In the Middle East, there was war only a few short months ago, a threat of Soviet military intervention, and a starting force. Now there is at least an uneasy calm, a widening gap between the contending armies—with a United Nations corps of observers in between—and a renewal of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Egypt and Syria.

- In Europe last winter there was a narrow and petty argument within the Western alliance not only over policy but even over how to discuss policy. Public charges were made on both sides that Washington was not consulting with the European leaders and that the European leaders were not consulting Washington on their common problems. Now the NATO foreign ministers have met in Ottawa in a much more open and successful attempt to agree on a statement of purpose and principle.

- In Moscow, we have it from Averell Harriman, who is not given to sentimental statements about the Russians or the Republicans, that the Soviet government is committed to an era of compromise with the United States and that the European leaders and that the European leaders are not consulting Washington on their common problems. Now the NATO foreign ministers have met in Ottawa in a much more open and successful attempt to agree on a statement of purpose and principle.

There are other advances: a reappraisal of policy by the new regime in Portugal; a revival of interest in Washington in the

long-neglected but ultimately critical relations between North and Central and South America; important conferences among the nations on population and the law of the sea, and new understandings of the common danger of polluting the waters and atmosphere of the world.

It is a tribute to the Nixon administration and to the Congress of the United States that despite all these differences over Watergate, inflation, jobs, prices and taxes, they have not forgotten their common responsibilities to the larger questions of world order.

The facts in the field of foreign policy are almost as clear as the facts on Watergate. There are ambiguities in both places, but the record at home is appalling

and the record abroad is encouraging, and President Nixon has to take responsibility for or be given credit for both.

He created the atmosphere and picked the men for both—the atmosphere of conspiracy at home, and of trust and innovation abroad, the convicted felons, as well as the Kissingers. But now that his Middle East trip is over, his achievements deserve to be recognized.

### U.S. Initiatives

In this opening up of discussion in world affairs and breaking down of the old barriers, the President and Secretary Kissinger were responsible. It was not China that initiated the compromise, but Washington. It was not the Soviet Union that pres-

sed for arms control, but the United States. The compromise in the Middle East did not come about because of the actions of Moscow, but in spite of them.

And that is not all. It was the United States that suggested a common approach to the energy crisis, now wracking the world, and offered to devote its technology to finding new sources of energy. This was not always done at the right time and in the best way, but it started here, and is beginning to pay off.

All the hard questions lie ahead and the outlook on arms, money, trade, prices, food and other raw materials is fairly bleak, but at least they are being discussed, and this is better news than we had a year or even a few short months ago.

## The Boston Arrangement

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Boston is in the news, having discovered not a solution to the obscenity problem, but an accommodation to it. It is the halloved of us can borrow the word for this purpose. Red Light District. Perhaps not exactly that, Boston has not gone so far as to say that it will license bordello. But practically everything else. There are to be X-rated movie houses, strip-tease bars, "adult" book stores, which is to say book stores that specialize in post-pubescent fare; and massage parlors and so on.

There are counterparts all over the world, notoriously in Frankfurt, in Amsterdam and in Copenhagen. It appears to be the obvious solution, if one accepts the concept that that which used to happen only under the table should move to an entire area in the city.

It makes sense both for the city, which wishes to contain that part of itself that specializes in appealing to prurient instincts; and for the customer who, in search of that kind of thing, need waste little time getting there. Presumably Boston will provide express subway service to Sin Stop, a gesture of municipal courtesy that becomes that old, clichéd city.

There are of course compla-

tions. There is the book shop at the other end of town which will want to make available to its customers at least a good sampling of the season's pornography. In part because that book shop does not give its clients anything they might desire; in part because there is very brisk trade in the sex books. Indeed, a recent figure reveals that in midtown size book stores, books that can reasonably be called "sex-oriented" do a critical 50 percent of the business. Since they are only 10 percent of the titles, one can see how important they are as an economic matter.

What will the bookshoppers outside Sin Stop in Boston now do? Will they not come up with the identical arguments to insist on their right to continue to peruse the books of their customers? I would not want to be at the other end of a lawsuit arguing the point.

And what about the movie houses say 60 city blocks from Sin Stop. Will it not make a case for relieving the lame and the blind, the senior citizens and the unaccompanied children, of the risk and tedium of travelling all the way to Sin Stop to see an X-rated movie? What will be the municipal mechanism by which the corner movie house will actually be prevented from showing

that which is permitted to be shown elsewhere? Will zoning laws prevail over direct appeals to the First Amendment?

The success of the old Red Light District rested, really, on pre-emptive strikes by the city. The city, by the fiat of the ruler, was available for appeal on grounds grounds. The conventional idea was to outlaw vice, but to agree to ignore it within certain bounds in the city. So that those who sought to practice it outside those bounds were not only violating the law, but were inviting penalties.

### Fine in Harlem

In the United States, we are given to pragmatic solutions, and it is generally agreed that, for instance, in certain areas in Harlem, peaceful bookstores are not going to be disturbed by the police, though they would be if they started to practice their wares openly on Madison Avenue. The current civil libertarian mood in America argues against such pragmatic solutions. Even as the secularists argue that to rectify a common prayer in New York City's public schools whose formulation was satisfactory to priests, ministers and rabbis, was a violation of the First Amendment, many in the secularist camp insist that pornography being a general right, it is a violation of the Constitution to insist that people take the subway to Sin Stop in order to exercise that right.

A year ago the Supreme Court wrote a decision that appeared to inconvenience, once again, the obscenity peddlers. As a matter of fact, the decision appears not to have done anything of the sort, though at one theater in the South, "Carnal Knowledge," a dismal picture about the travails of satyrists, was suspended, frightening the avant-garde in New York and Hollywood half to death. The best way to deal with oddball Supreme Court decisions is to ignore them, and hope nobody will notice. This is what they are now trying. The Boston experiment should be indulged. The anti-obscenity people should keep quiet about it, and their counterparts should accept a little self-restraint and see how it works. These things are better left unpublished, so I promise I shall not cite the Boston solution again.

### Abuse of Power

When Watergate finally becomes history, it will be seen that the President's greatest blunder in the affair was to expose himself to the public on the ground that such a process can only be initiated where evidence of criminal activity is charged.

The essence of an impeachment process is an abuse of presidential power by the President himself or by his aides under cover of his authority.

It is obvious therefore that the proceeding is in no sense an inquiry into possible illegal activities but a simple inquiry into an alleged abuse of presidential power for which Congress can enact a presidential term of office.

To use the impeachment process to denigrate the reputation of members of the President's cabinet (Mr. Kissinger) is an abuse of the process, for members of the President's cabinet cannot possibly be guilty of an abuse of presidential power.

C.D. WINANT.

### Whose Perception?

With obvious relief Anthony Lewis lashes out at our secretary of state (DET. June 14) in the column entitled, "Kissinger's Failure of Perception." In his castigation of Mr. Kissinger's alleged involvement with wiretapping, Lewis writes:

"Try to imagine the great Republican secretaries of state of

### Greece and Politics

Mr. C.I. Subberger, in his article on Greece, Spain and Portugal (DET. June 8-9), invites Greece and Spain to follow Portugal's example, while admitting at the same time, with your correspondent Richard Eder, writing in another article in the same issue, that the Communist party and other extreme leftist groups emerge at present as the largest and best organized in Portugal.

While this could be viewed with equanimity in Spain and Portugal, I ask Mr. Subberger, who knows well Greece, if he would take the plunge, in our place, and recommend the introduction of parliamentary democracy, considering Greece's postwar experience with communism as well as its geographical position.

The United States, a superpower, feels threatened by the presence of communism in an island in the Caribbean, and has put it in quarantine. How should Greece feel in the presence of a compact wall of Communist countries at its long frontiers to the north?

Personally I would let our neighbors take the first step toward democratic government and show us the way, and then by all means let us all play politics again.

GEORGE STEVE

Athens.

### Bullets

Anyone who asks or expects Israel to negotiate with the Palestinian terrorists, and repeat terrorists, has only to look at the recent events to know why this is out of the question. DET. June 14: "They (the murderers) headed for the children's houses."

## Mississippi

June 21, '64

## Plan Four

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Pause not a decade or so, to remember names: James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner.

On June 21, 1964, Deputy Sheriff Cecil Ray Price of Neshoba County, Miss., helped a mob under civil rights workers Chas. Goodman and Schwerner.

It was then two years after the riots at the University of Mississippi, one year after Birmingham riots and the civil rights march on Washington. It was one year before the riot, the North's baptism of fire in the changing racial climate.

June 21, 1964. A month, 13 crosses were burned during a single night in Neshoba County. Two days ago the U.S. Set passed the civil rights bill banning discrimination in public accommodations.

A band of Mississippi terrorists has four plans for fighting a rights workers. Plan one, burnings; Plan two, burnings; Plan three, burnings; Plan four, murder.

Plan four is activated, a car is picked. The "Jew-boy with beard at Meridian," Schwerner, 34, and his wife, both from New York, have been doing civil rights work in Meridian since James

### Out for a Drive

3:15 p.m., June 21. Chaney, a black from Meridian, is driving in the county. His passengers: Schwerner and Goodman, 30, white from New York. A photograph of their Ford station wagon has been circulated among the terrorists. Iron law: Never speed. Never provoke the police.

3:30 p.m. Deputy Sheriff Price arrests Chaney for speeding a Schwerner and Goodman. A "black church" is connected with a black church in Meridian, a white mob.

4:20 p.m. The three are placed in segregated cells in the county jail at Philadelphia.

10:15 p.m. They are released. Down Highway 19, toward Meridian, a bolder mob has been gathering for several hours, arguing about who gets shot. "The two Jews and I."

The station wagon is hit. Chaney is dragged from the car and shot once in the heart. Goodman is shot in the chest. Chaney is beaten, probably with a chain, and shot three times in the back. The murder of Chaney is a "black church" in Meridian, a white mob.

Comrades and over-urge have a way of unraveling. The co-conspirators had no "black money." The investigators had "no money" for informants. On Aug. 4, days after the murders, agents using shovels uncover bodies.

In the summer of 1964, Mississippi had become an abstract. To some Northerners, the Mississippi of their minds was something to despise. It was a symbol of backwardness and evil, a symbol of romantic resistance to despised Northerners who loomed down their upturned noses.

Southlanders. It was a season of despair. A white murderer, a black once shot, "I'd better be a (explosive) trigger, what the hell am I better in. In that pathetic question of sees the richness of a rail dedicated," as Lincoln said, to "proprietorship." All men are created equal.

### A U.S. Denial

There is a universal human tendency to derive self-esteem from despising others. The ruling language of American patriotism divides Americans that way to self-esteem.

That denial is sometimes more than weak and sick people can bear, and they go on rampaging with bullheads. The fact is there are so few strong, poor and fewer all the time, leading to the success of the American experiment.

The murderers, as our tragedy often do, focused Mississippi's national attention on the consequences of denying the American proposition. That is why Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner wanted to achieve, in another way.

No one should die least for that way, and the three who did should be remembered for a nation that is a better nation because of what they and others living and dead did for us not very long ago.



## Saudi Arabia May Buy U.S. Treasury Issues

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The Treasury has had conversations with Saudi Arabia about the possibility of that nation investing some of its recently huge supply of dollars in special Treasury issues that

have been available for years to foreign central banks generally, high officials said yesterday.

But the officials denied widespread reports in Wall Street that a deal to this effect had already been concluded, or was even imminent. They also denied that any prospective investment by Saudi Arabia would somehow be "guaranteed" by the United States' monetary gold stock.

If Saudi Arabia should decide to invest some of its funds in the special, nonmarketable Treasury securities, the Treasury's borrowing requirements in the market would be correspondingly less, and there could be a substantial impact in reducing short-term interest rates, particularly for Treasury bills.

Foreign investment in these special issues, which has happened on a large scale from time to time in recent years by such countries as West Germany and Japan, means in practice that foreign monetary authorities finance part or all of the U.S. budget deficit.

Investment by Saudi Arabia, and perhaps other oil-producing countries in special Treasury issues "is a possibility," a high Treasury official said.

These issues vary in term according to the desires of the country that invests its excess dollars in this fashion. Some are medium term, running for several years. The interest rate varies with rates on marketable Treasury issues.

## U.K. Stock Mart Slumps Toward A 15-Year Low

LONDON, June 19 (Reuters)—Nearly 2800 million was wiped off share values today as British stock prices continued to slump towards a 15-year low.

Fears that Britain could be in for another round of damaging wage disputes pushed the Financial Times industrial index down to 258 at the close of trading—22 points lower than yesterday's close, which was the lowest for 32 years.

The decline appeared to be prompted by fears of damaging wage disputes and by signs that company profits are being increasingly squeezed.

The immediate cause of trouble was activation of a clause in the anti-inflation code providing for automatic pay rises for some workers once the retail price index reached a stipulated level. When this level was reached last month, eight million workers got more pay and similar demands are now flooding in from many sectors of industry, notably engineering, motor manufacturing and newsprint. Some 24,000 workers are currently on strike.

## Saudis Seek U.S. Aid on Oil Price Cut

By Juan de Onis

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Saudi Arabia is seeking a more active effort by the United States to overcome the opposition of Iran and other large oil-producing nations to a reduction of oil prices.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum, who has urged price reductions by the producers to meet the economic plight of industrial consumers, reportedly feels that the United States could do more than it has until now to persuade Iran, a U.S. ally, to accept price restraint.

Sheikh Yamani, who arrived here last night from a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is expected to confer with officials in Washington before returning to Saudi Arabia.

During the OPEC ministerial meeting in Quito, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia used its power as the group's largest oil exporter to work a massive new increase in prices.

It was a bruising fight, Sheikh Yamani was accused by the delegates from Iran and Kuwait of playing the game of the impudencies, according to OPEC sources.

At one closed session of heads of delegations, the Saudi minister reportedly threatened to put three million barrels a day of additional production on the market at reduced prices if other producers tried to put through a 10 percent increase in oil prices.

To counter this threat, the producers seeking a price increase reportedly said they would all cut back production, with Iran said to be willing to cut its output from six million barrels a day to four million.

A compromise was finally reached when Saudi Arabia agreed not to oppose a 2 percent increase in royalty payments by oil companies for their exports, which represents a levy of 10 to 15 cents per barrel at present price levels.

But this compromise only avoided a showdown between Saudi Arabia and the "price hawks" until the next ministerial OPEC meeting, called for Sept. 12 in Vienna, to determine prices to be in effect from Oct. 1 until the end of the year.

By that meeting, Saudi Arabia expects to have completed negotiations for total acquisition of the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco), which is a consortium of four U.S. oil companies. The government now owns 80 percent of Aramco.

## Profit Rises 48% At French Firm: CGE Net Off 15%

PARIS, June 19 (AP-DJ)—Consolidated net earnings of the Thomson-CSF group, a major electrical and electronic concern, amounted to 370 million francs (\$5 million) last year, up 48 percent from 182 million francs in 1972, president Paul Richard told news conference today.

The group's consolidated sales amounted to 8.94 billion francs, or 16 percent from 7.67 billion francs.

Consolidated net earnings of the Thomson-CSF group, its electronic subsidiary, amounted to 8 million francs, up from 6.9 million francs.

Mr. Richard said that the board of Thomson-CSF will seek shareholder approval tomorrow for a dividend of 800 million francs, or one euro stage.

CGE Profits Slump  
Consolidated net profits of Cie Generale d'Electricite (CGE) fell by 15 percent last year, to 188 million francs from 222 million francs in 1972, the company reported today.

President Ambroise Roux told shareholders the decline was due mainly to the poor results of Stéclon, a subsidiary that produces heavy electrical machinery, which unit suffered a loss of 8.9 million francs last year.

Mr. Roux declined to forecast the group's consolidated results for this year because, he said, it is impossible to assess "the heavy consequences" of the government's anti-inflation program.

The group's consolidated sales for the first quarter rose 24 percent to 1.01 billion francs. CGE paid an unchanged net dividend of 16 francs a share for 72.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### KLM Profits Continue Slump

Profit problems of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines continued into the current first fiscal quarter in which results to date "aren't quite up to expectations," even for a traditional loss period, says R.J. Vogels, vice-president. Unless fuel prices decline, KLM has little hope of profit without a further increase in fares, he suggests. While he declines to forecast results for the current quarter, he says that "we are going to make the case even more strongly for a further fare increase." The 70 percent state-owned airline reported a loss for the year ended March 31 of 63.9 million guilders (about \$20.34 million) compared with a loss of 48 million guilders in fiscal 1973. In the first two months of the current quarter, KLM has boosted its ton-mile flown by 5 percent. But the increase has been offset entirely on a 28 percent rise in air freight ton miles. Passenger traffic—which last year accounted for 68 percent of total revenue—dropped 3 percent from a year earlier, and charter traffic—10 percent of annual revenue—dropped 25 percent.

### Anro Sees Healthier Euromart

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, the Netherlands' largest commercial bank, sees signs of health returning to the Eurocurrency market, reports H.G. Ruding, a general manager of the bank. The encouraging sign—which offers no comfort to borrowers—consists of a widening of spreads on riskier loans and growing reluctance to lend to the riskiest borrowers. This means, Mr. Ruding says, a sounder credit structure than six months ago. But he warns that if loan volume continues to rise without a corresponding inflow of

Arab oil funds to underpin the loans, the market could become overextended again. Meanwhile, domestic and international demand in the face of high interest rates continues to boost Anro's profits. The bank's first-half earnings to date of about 11.5 percent over the first half of 1973.

### AKZO Expects Revenue Increase

AKZO, the Dutch synthetic fibers giant, expects the improvement in revenue seen in 1973 and the first quarter of 1974 to continue. Board member H.J. Kruijsen says that demand for the company's products has been strong and prices have not fallen as much as expected. A continuation of production, AKZO plans to invest around 2 billion guilders (about \$750 million) in 1974 and 1975, with the bulk to be spent in the United States, Brazil and Indonesia as well as in European countries.

### Northwest Fights Court Ruling

Northwest Airlines says it wants to appeal a \$24.5 million-nearly half its assets—court ruling that the airline had discriminated against its female employees. Northwest lost a sex discrimination suit in April and was ordered to pay back salaries and interest to stewardesses who since 1968 have been paid less than male employees doing the same work. Each payment of \$100 a year is owed for stewardesses fired since 1968 for being over weight. Northwest, based in Minneapolis, is appealing the order. It says that the payments amount to 47 percent of the \$45.5 million profit it reported for 1973, and threatens court costs or lawyers' fees.

### Called Reason for Diversification Plan

## Mobil Sees Curbs on U.S. Oil Operations

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP-DJ)—Mobil Oil's recent decision to diversify into other fields is based on "a real concern over potential future restraints" on investment in U.S. oil and gas activities.

Herbert Schmertz, a vice-president, said in an interview yesterday that the company's proposed tender offer for a 51 percent interest in Marcor is coming at a time when "we wonder whether we'll be permitted to invest as much as we'd like to in the U.S. oil business." He cited current environmental opposition to Atlantic offshore drilling as "just one" example.

"We're still bullish on the oil industry," said Mr. Schmertz, "but we still feel we should make investments elsewhere to cover ourselves."

### Cost of \$500 Million

Earlier this week Mobil said it was weighing a tender offer that would give it control of Marcor, the Chicago-based parent company of Montgomery Ward and of Container Corp. of America. At current market value, the move would cost Mobil more than \$500 million.

Mr. Schmertz disclosed that if Mobil proceeds with the offer, "it would definitely be a cash deal." He added: "I don't know what the sources of the money will be, but we've got a lot of financial resources and a lot of flexibility."

He said the move would not

cut into the company's previously announced plans to spend a record \$1.5 billion on capital and exploration outlays this year. Over half of this is slated to be spent in the United States, primarily for exploration and production of gas, oil and other energy sources.

### Marcor Impresses

Mr. Schmertz said there was "nothing particular" in Marcor's retailing and packaging packaging fields "that caused us to choose Marcor over anything else. We're just very enthusiastic about the prospects of that company" and "we're very favorably impressed with Marcor's management."

He said Mobil did not have any tender offer in mind when it purchased a 4.5 percent interest

### British Wage Rates Up In Year, Trail Prices

LONDON, June 19 (AP-DJ)—British wage rates rose sharply in the year to May 31, but still trailed the year-to-year rise in retail prices, the Department of Employment said today.

The index of basic weekly wage rates stood at 129.7 on May 31, up 14.9 percent from a year earlier. The index has a base of 100 for July 1, 1972.

Previously reported, the retail price index on April 23 was 106.1, up 15.2 percent from a year earlier.

## U.S. Payments Hit Record Surplus

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The United States posted a record surplus of payments in the first quarter of 1974, the Commerce Department reported today.

At the same time, the department reported that in 1973, the United States had a deficit of \$344 million in the trade balance, the lowest since 1960.

The surplus in the official investment account of \$1 billion to \$200 million and an increase of foreign direct investment in the United States to \$1 billion from \$400 million.

The deficit in the net implicit balance, which counts nearly all the net outflows of dollars to foreigners in private as well as governmental dealings, narrowed to \$50 million from \$350 million.

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direct investment abroad of \$1 billion to \$200 million and an increase of foreign direct investment in the United States to \$1 billion from \$400 million.

The deficit in the net implicit balance, which counts nearly all the net outflows of dollars to foreigners in private as well as governmental dealings, narrowed to \$50 million from \$350 million.

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investments balance narrowed to \$1,044 billion from \$2,661 billion. This balance measures the dollars accumulated by foreign central banks through exchange market dealings.

Of all the various balances of payments measures, the basic balance is considered the most accurate as it includes short-term capital flows, which can be volatile.

The surplus in the official investment account of \$1 billion to \$200 million and an increase of foreign direct investment in the United States to \$1 billion from \$400 million.

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## N.Y. Ignores Payments News, Stock Prices Decline Again

NEW YORK, June 19 (Reuters)—Investors ignored a record first-quarter U.S. balance-of-payments surplus, and prices finished on a weak note for the fourth consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Most of the market's attention appeared to center on the interest rate situation, and a concern that some prime lending rates may move up this week rather than decline as had been first hoped.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 41.5 points to 256.1, and about 300 issues declined against 185 advances.

Trading was slow. Volume totaled 10.55 million shares compared with 10.11 million yesterday.

Analysts suggested that the main reason Wall Street ignored the payments report was a belief that the surplus might disappear during the remainder of the year because of the higher U.S. bill for Arab oil.

American Telephone surrendered 1.4 to 36.14 despite higher earnings for the three months ended May 31.

Lone Star Industries, a volume leader, dropped a point to 11.34 on nearly 170,000 shares.

Less-active Schering-Plough lost 2.38 to 67.34 after having been delayed in opening. The company was the subject of adverse comment in a published report.

Superior Oil lost 5.12 to 172, while the balance of the oils generally were narrowly mixed.

In the gold mining group, ASA dropped 3.18 to 82, and Campbell Red Lake 1.14 to 36.14. Part of the weakness was attributed to a late drop in the price of bullion in London.

National Union Electric picked

## Citicorp to Issue Note With Yield On Floating Rate

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Citicorp, the holding company for First National City Bank, said today it plans to issue a \$250 million, 10-year, floating rate note with the semi-annual yield to be set at one percentage point over the average of the three-month U.S. Treasury bill rate.

Holders of the securities, which bankers describe as an "innovative type of financing" for the United States, will have the right to redeem the notes at par upon 30 days' notice at any interest payment date.

Investors may purchase the notes in denominations of \$1,000, although initially there will be a minimum order of \$5,000. Citicorp said.

There will be neither a floor nor ceiling on the return investors can earn on the notes.

## French Output Index Up 6 Percent in Year

PARIS, June 19 (UPI)—The French industrial production index in April stood at 123, up 6 percent from April 1973, but a drop of 0.8 percent from March, the Finance Ministry said today.

The ministry said the monthly decline of the index was chiefly due to a drop in production in the automobile and electrical industries hit by the energy crisis.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

### NEW ISSUE

\$100,000,000

## The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board

9 1/4% Bonds, Series 3E, Due June 15, 2004

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The First Boston Corporation

Salomon Brothers

Wood Gundy Incorporated

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Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.  
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Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc.

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## MIDLANTIC

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John Y Ellis, Vice President and Representative

MIDLANTIC








| FROZEN PORK BELLIES |       |       |       |        |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| JUL                 | 22.00 | 32.10 | 20.67 | 520.67 | 32.50 |
| AUG                 | 21.00 | 31.26 | 22.77 | 30.00  | 31.35 |

[illegible]



## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

 Weekly net asset value  
on June 17, 1974  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**  
U.S. \$32.41  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.**  
U.S. \$23.65  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: Eurocom, Holding & Euron Huismanrecht 214, Amsterdam

| FCE Quotations   |     |      |      |      | Stock Indexes |      |      |      |      |
|--|-----|------|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|
| June 26, 1974  |     |      |      |      |               |      |      |      |      |
|  |     | 1974 | 1974 | 1973 |               |      |      |      |      |
|  |     | Jun  | Sep  | Dec  | Mar           | Jun  |      |      | 1974 |
| DJIA   | ind | 711  | 816  | 868  | 839           | 823  |      |      |      |
| 382.11   | oil | 25   | 25   | 25   | 25            | 25   | Test | Free | High |
| FBI  | oil | 152  | 152  | 152  | 152           | 152  | Low  |      |      |
| 238.8  | oil | 152  | 152  | 152  | 152           | 152  |      |      |      |
| 4789.48  | oil | 2700 | 2700 | 2700 | 2700          | 2700 |      |      |      |
| Rules & regulations available from:  |     |      |      |      |               |      |      |      |      |
| Forward Contract   |     |      |      |      |               |      |      |      |      |
| Exchange   |     |      |      |      |               |      |      |      |      |
| Company Ltd.   |     |      |      |      |               |      |      |      |      |
| 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000 |     |      |      |      |               |      |      |      |      |
| HIDE-CHANGE  |     |      |      |      |               |      |      |      |      |

[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

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IN EUROPE

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London, Ontario

**NORTHWEST BANCORPORATION**  
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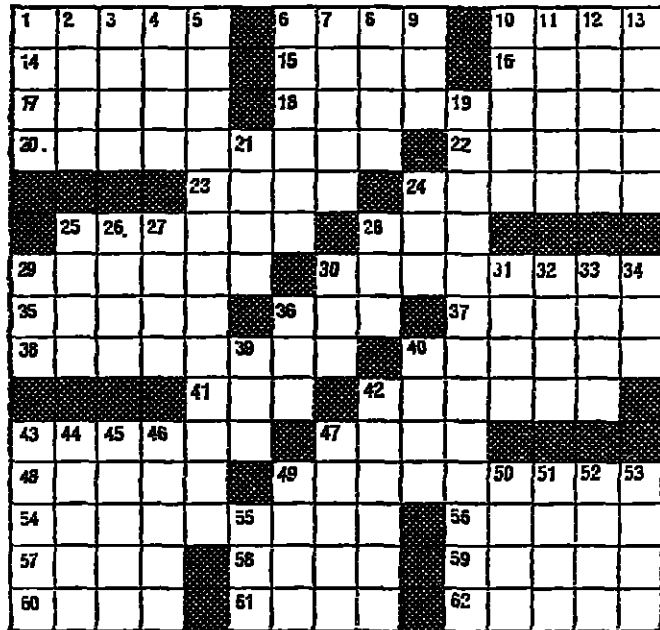
هذا كتاب الرضا







| ACROSS |                                     |      |                           |
|--------|-------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| 1      | Singers                             | 43   | Glove feature             |
| 6      | Wayside Inn fare                    | 47   | Machete                   |
|        |                                     | 48   | Lloyd or Philip           |
|        |                                     | 49   | Checkroom                 |
| 10     | — even keel                         |      | Needs                     |
| 14     | Musical instrument                  | 54   | Place for a blackboard    |
| 15     | Iranian coin                        | 56   | Empty                     |
| 16     | Arabian drink                       | 57   | Got off                   |
| 17     | Serve                               | 58   | English composer          |
| 18     | Ones neither withdrawn nor outgoing | 59   | Irk                       |
| 20     | Capabilities                        | 60   | Capitol men:              |
| 22     | Black-ink item                      |      | Abbr.                     |
| 23     | Fit to be —                         | 61   | Look closely              |
| 24     | Like some clouds                    | 62   | Retreats                  |
| 25     | Updates a chart.                    | DOWN |                           |
| 28     | Earlier than: Prefix                | 1    | Caucasian native          |
| 29     | Restricts                           | 2    | Not on tape               |
| 30     | Dustin Hoffman role                 | 3    | Samoan warriors           |
| 35     | Kind of acid                        | 4    | Hodgepodge                |
| 36     | Trifle                              | 5    | Spring orators            |
| 37     | "The Lady —"                        | 6    | Vestiges                  |
| 38     | Private teaching                    | 7    | Prepared to fire          |
| 40     | Skiffful                            | 8    | Science rooms             |
| 41     | Doer: Suffix                        | 9    | Samuel's teacher          |
| 42     | Patio-chair material                | 10   | Overnight                 |
|        |                                     | 11   | Oxio people               |
|        |                                     | 12   | Mexican Indian            |
|        |                                     | 13   | Spiteful                  |
|        |                                     | 19   | Spring orator             |
|        |                                     | 21   | Certain ties              |
|        |                                     | 24   | Brother                   |
|        |                                     | 25   | N. Z. tree                |
|        |                                     | 28   | Express                   |
|        |                                     | 27   | Japanese cape             |
|        |                                     | 38   | Use a crowbar             |
|        |                                     | 39   | School subject: Abbr.     |
|        |                                     | 30   | Guildhall statue          |
|        |                                     | 31   | Kind of rule or pricing   |
|        |                                     | 32   | Space                     |
|        |                                     | 33   | State: Abbr.              |
|        |                                     | 34   | Time initials             |
|        |                                     | 36   | Explosive                 |
|        |                                     | 39   | Theory                    |
|        |                                     | 40   | Condiment                 |
|        |                                     | 42   | Noted                     |
|        |                                     | 43   | S. A. natives             |
|        |                                     | 44   | — prosecute               |
|        |                                     | 45   | Done in — gift: Browning  |
|        |                                     | 47   | Daniel or Pat             |
|        |                                     | 49   | Fruit part                |
|        |                                     | 50   | Boleya                    |
|        |                                     | 51   | Preserves                 |
|        |                                     | 52   | Carriack bend             |
|        |                                     | 53   | Cuts of beef, in Scotland |
|        |                                     | 55   | Door sound                |



|               |    |    |          |            |        |    |            |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|--------|----|------------|
| ALGAREVE      | 18 | 64 | Cloudy   | MADRID     | 18     | 64 | Showers    |
| AMSTERDAM     | 17 | 68 | Cloudy   | MILAN      | 20     | 79 | Fair       |
| ANKARA        | 20 | 75 | Cloudy   | MONTREAL   | 19     | 66 | Cloudy     |
| ATHENS        | 20 | 79 | Cloudy   | MOSCOW     | 21     | 70 | Cloudy     |
| BAGDADE       | 20 | 76 | Clear    | MUNICH     | 20     | 75 | Cloudy     |
| BELGRADE      | 23 | 72 | Cloudy   | NEW YORK   | 20     | 73 | Snow       |
| BERLIN        | 17 | 63 | Overcast | NICE       | 22     | 73 | Cloudy     |
| BIRMINGHAM    | 21 | 78 | Overcast | OSLO       | 19     | 66 | Cloudy     |
| BUDAPEST      | 23 | 73 | Overcast | PARIS      | 20     | 75 | Cloudy     |
| CABO          | 20 | 83 | Clear    | PRAGUE     | 17     | 63 | Cloudy     |
| CASABLANCA    | 20 | 75 | Cloudy   | ROME       | 22     | 73 | Cloudy     |
| COPENHAGEN    | 18 | 64 | Cloudy   | RUSSIA     | 20     | 75 | Snow       |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 19 | 74 | Cloudy   | STOCKHOLM  | 22     | 73 | Cloudy     |
| DUBLIN        | 18 | 69 | Rain     | TERRAN     | 20     | 90 | Clear      |
| EDINBURGH     | 20 | 75 | Cloudy   | TEL AVIV   | Cloudy |    | Unsatiable |
| FLORENCE      | 24 | 75 | Cloudy   | TOKYO      | 20     | 82 | Cloudy     |
| FRANKFURT     | 19 | 66 | Cloudy   | VENICE     | 21     | 73 | Cloudy     |
| GENEVA        | 19 | 65 | Cloudy   | VIENNA     | 18     | 64 | Cloudy     |
| Helsinki      | 18 | 71 | Cloudy   | ZAGREB     | 20     | 75 | Rain       |
| ISTANBUL      | 24 | 73 | Cloudy   | WASHINGTON | 21     | 81 | Cloudy     |
| JAMA PALMAS   | 23 | 73 | Cloudy   | ZURICH     | 18     | 64 | Cloudy     |
| LONDON        | 18 | 65 | Clear    |            |        |    |            |
| LOS ANGELES   | 18 | 67 | Sunny    |            |        |    |            |

(Yesterday's forecast) F.S. Cloudy  
at 100 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

[illegible]

**PEANUTS**

3-20

Snoopy is playing tennis on his doghouse. Woodstock is on the ground, looking up at him. Snoopy's tennis ball is on fire. Woodstock asks what's wrong, and Snoopy explains that he has no dignity in this decadent society. Woodstock then suggests a place to buy deodorant pads.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOU?

WHAT?

YOU HAVE NO DIGNITY...  
-TO SURVIVE IN THIS DECADENT SOCIETY YOU MUST HAVE DIGNITY.

I KNOW A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN BUY DEODORANT PADS.

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MY BOY, LUNCH IS ON ME TODAY

I'LL HAVE LOBSTER COCKTAIL, FILET MIGNON AND BAKED ALASKA

WHO DO YOU THINK YOU'RE HAVING LUNCH WITH - KING FAISAL?

I'LL HAVE A CHEESEBURGER AND COFFEE

6:20 PM - 2ND CHINOW

© 1993 by Dave Coverly

SO GOOD TO HEAR YOUR VOICE, PEPPER!.. WHEN ARE YOU AND BUZ COMING HOME?

IN A DAY OR TWO, MOM!

BY THE WAY, WE...ER, UH... I'M BRINGING HOME A BELLY DANCER.

A WHAT?

A BELLY DANCER, MOM. SHE'S VERY BEAUTIFUL.

WE MUST HAVE A BAD CONNECTION PEPPER. IT SOUNDED JUST LIKE YOU SAID "BELLY DANCER."

Feb. 1992 6-20

RESCUERS REACH THE MANSION SIMULTANEOUSLY

DUCHESS BUSINESS IS A DISTRESS CALL, DESMOND?

JUST LIKE A SHOUT OF "HEY RUBE!" AT THE CIRCUS!

GAS! I SMELL GAS!

Panel 1: A boy with glasses and a girl with a headband and a small bag. The boy is looking at the girl.

Panel 2: The boy and girl in a different setting. The boy is looking at the girl, and the girl is looking at the boy. The boy is holding a small object in his hand.

HEY, MARGARET...  
I GOT ONE FOR YA!

HE THINKS YOU'RE CUTE.

## NAKED IS THE BEST DISGUISE

THE more complicated business began as a train departing from Meiringen, Switzerland, on a June morning in 1954 . . . when Samuel Rosenberg could have kicked himself. Meiringen! But of course! Mr. Rosenberg exclaimed to himself when a Japanese compartment began shouting happily, "Reichenbach!"

Horror! Of course! Not far from the Rosenblum Hotel, where Mr. Rosenberg had been staying, flowed the famous Reichenbach Falls, the site of that cataclysmic death struggle between Sherlock Holmes and Professor Moriarty in "The Final Problem." And here, Mr. Rosenberg, a lifetime literary addict, had spent three full days on hallowed ground and never realized it. Instead, he had devoted all his considerable literary energy to mulling over the associations surrounding a visit that Prof. Friedrich Nietzsche had paid to the Rosenblum Hotel in the summer of 1877. How could he have been so stupid!

"deeper" than they have hit been taken to be.

Sure enough, close to the analysis yielded all sorts of analogies between Moriarty and Nietzsche—resemblances far numerous and detailed to be marveled here. And it yielded good deal more. For after reading the Sherlock Holmes canon several times, Mr. Rosenberg discovered a pattern he called the Conan Doyle Syndrome, the selecting of a character with myth hidden behind his austere and delightful facade, the great detective stories." V the syndrome disclosed was every time Conan Doyle drew a literary reference of any kind it was accompanied "by an allusion to some form of forbidden sexual expression, either heterosexual or homosexual."

This allusion was usually associated in turn with images of conian punishment in the of the murder of individual of masses of people in So and Gomorrah. Khartoum, Je

But fortunately, nothing much was lost by this oversight, as readers of "Naked Is the Best Disguise" will giddily attest. Mr. Rosenberg has total recall for literary trivia sufficient to have made even the minutely employed researching plagiarists suits for major motion picture studios. (His specialty was tracking down the common literary ancestors of properties in which the resemblances between "their" scripts "and" "ours" were too close for comfort.) So immediately upon making the Holmes-struttings of the past he began rummaging through his literary recollections and tracking down a few strong hunches. And before too long he had arrived at a bold hypothesis.

The convergence in the Series A12 of Holmes, Moriarty and Nietzsche was no coincidence. Mr. Rosenberg began to reason. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Holmes's creator and a man who read everything and forgot nothing, was fascinated by the figure of Nietzsche, whom he looked upon as the antithesis of everything that a proper Victorian gentleman should be. He was so fascinated that he did a close textual analysis of Doyle's stories and descriptions of Nietzsche could establish the resemblance between Moriarty and the German philosopher that Mr. Rosenberg suspected, than several intriguing conclusions would offer themselves. First, the destruction of Holmes by Moriarty might be shown to symbolize in Doyle's mind the destruction of Dionysian Nietzscheanism over the spirit of Victorian propriety. Second, it would suggest that the Sherlock Holmes stories are considerably

**Solution to Friday's Puzzle**

|          |          |       |
|----------|----------|-------|
| PIGE     | NEA      | USA   |
| LOON     | MEANS    | DRAB  |
| ISM      | EAST     | EAST  |
| LEGION   | CLIFFS   |       |
| LAUNDERS | OFFICE   |       |
| DITTY    | BASILINA |       |
| RANGER   | MARIA    | NON   |
| DRIS     | AORTIA   | SVAN  |
| GIN      | ADGES    | MYETE |
| ENFORCED | PIROSS   |       |
| REFE     | MISSING  |       |

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a  
York Times book reviewer.

**By Alan True**

A delicate playing decision often arises when a player aims to ruff a loser in the dummy and has an extra winner in the suit.

Should he cash it before the ruff or not? This is a typical side-suit position:

Dummy  
3 2  
Declarer  
A K Q 4

The declarer plans to ruff the four in the dummy. Should he play three rounds before the ruff, or just two? There

-If he can draw trumps quickly after the ruff, he should save the extra winner. C. wins three tricks—first is indicated if dummy can ruff high, but the opponents

Cashing the winner quickly or slightly later might not appear to be significant on the diagram.

ed deal from the recent Vanderbilt Cup, played in Vancouver, but it was. A Californian dealer reached four hearts 25 above

reached four hearts as shown. Notice that North judged his hand worth a raise after South had shown a strong suit by rebidding hearts twice.

West cashed two spade winners and shifted to a trump. South won and made the correct decision: He cashed one top diamond, not two, before taking his dis-

mond ruff. When he led a  
from dummy, East attempted  
uppercut by playing the  
ten. South countered by dis-  
ing his club loser, and  
control.

Notice the subtle difference. South had cashed both his mound winners. The play have followed the same c

but on winning his trump with the ten, East would be able to play a fourth of diamonds, promoting

heart jack for West to defeat game.

NORTH  
♠ J9765

087  
05  
A9843  
WEST EAST

|        |        |
|--------|--------|
| ♠ AKQ3 | ♠ A2   |
| ♥ J62  | ♥ 109  |
| ♦ Q98  | ♦ J105 |
| ♣ K82  | ♣ Q105 |

SOUTH  
# 108  
♥ AKQ543  
♦ AK7

Neither side was vulnerable  
The bidding:

|      |       |      |   |
|------|-------|------|---|
| East | South | West | N |
| Pass | 10    | Dbl. | A |
| 20   | 20    | Pass |   |
| Pass | 10    | Pass |   |
| Pass |       |      |   |

West led the spade king.







**PEOPLE:** *Gerald Ford's Affinity For Instant Things*

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price agreed upon at the time of purch  
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